

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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[The Editorial Sub-Committee have the pleasure of announcing to members that the following interesting Correspondence is presented through the kindness of the Earl of Powis, who defrays the expense of its publication.]

THE UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS AND THE MARQUIS OF ORMOND.

OF the following letters, twenty in number, each one, so far as I have been able to discover, is now printed for the first time. Seventeen of them passed between Archbishop Williams and the Marquis of Ormond, twelve being addressed by Williams to the Marquis, and five by the Marquis to Williams. These letters, and one other, written by Williams to Lord Bulkeley, are preserved amongst the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and comprise, I believe, every letter of Williams in that famous manuscript collection which has not hitherto been printed. The earliest is dated November 22nd, 1643, and the latest April 8th, 1646. The remaining two letters, both written by Williams, and dated January 25th, 1645-6, are preserved amongst the Tanner Manuscripts in the same library.

Williams' correspondent, James Butler, who became in regular course twelfth Earl of Ormond, and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis, and eventually to that of Duke of Ormond, was born in 1610, so that at the period of this correspondence he was in the prime of life. In 1641, he was appointed Governor of Dublin, and in the following year he was raised to the mar-

quisate, and made Lieutenant-General of the Army. In Williams' letter of December 18th, 1643, there is, in strictness, a slight anticipation by him, for the appointment of the Marquis of Ormond as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was not completed until January 1644. The devotion of the Marquis to the Royal cause is a matter of well-known history, and is thus acknowledged by his Sovereign in one of the most interesting letters of that unfortunate monarch which have come down to us. "Ormond, it hath pleased God, by many successive misfortunes, to reduce my affairs of late, from a very prosperous condition to so low an ebb, as to be a perfect trial of all men's integrities to me, and you being a person whom I consider as most entirely and generously resolved to stand and fall with your King, I do principally rely upon you for your utmost assistance in my present hazards." The letter, which is dated from Cardiff, July 31st, 1645, thus concludes; "I know, Ormond, that I impose a very hard task upon you, but if God prosper me, you will be a happy and glorious subject; if otherwise, you will perish nobly and generously with, and for him, who is your constant, real, faithful friend,—Charles R." The Marquis of Ormond, of course, ceased to hold office during the Commonwealth, but after the Restoration he again became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having been made Duke of Ormond in the peerage of that country. He was, however, coldly treated by the Court, and we hear of an impeachment intended against him by the same parties who promoted that against the Earl of Clarendon, and in 1669 he was removed from the Lieutenancy. His biographer gives a detailed statement shewing that his losses in the office exceeded his profits by nearly one million. In 1683, he was made an English duke, and he died in 1688, and was buried in the vault of his family in Westminster Abbey. The Marquis seems to have preserved and arranged his correspondence, including copies of letters written by him, with considerable care, and no doubt entertained a

just sense of its high value. It did not, however, long remain in the possession of his family, for his grandson, the Earl of Arran, delivered, by way of present, I presume, for they were not returned, one hundred and fifty-three bundles of his grandfather's papers, to Thomas Carte, his biographer. These papers were conveyed from Kilkenny Castle, the family seat, to Dublin, on three Irish cars, and having been there bound, were transported to England, and finally found their way, in part, at least, to their present resting-place, where they form the well-known Carte Papers, of the renowned library of Oxford. Some letters of great worth, forming part of the correspondence of the Marquis, are in private hands, and amongst the number is the letter of Charles I, previously referred to, which, itself alone, has realised by auction not less than seventy pounds.

The letters now printed possess considerable interest in more than one point of view. They illustrate an important period of the life of Archbishop Williams, one of the most eminent Welshmen of any time. Fifteen of them were written by himself, and form a further instalment towards a complete collection of his correspondence. As we read them, we can well understand that he should have died in debt, for the largest fortune would have grown small through an expenditure such as that which he, for public purposes, and in furtherance of the King's cause, took upon himself. When we remember the way in which he was treated, we cannot help giving utterance to the thought that no consideration which the Sovereign could have bestowed upon a subject so powerful, and so devoted to his interests, would have been misplaced. He had taken up his residence where he could be most useful to the King, and there, with characteristic energy, he was working with might and main for the royal cause. Such at least is the conclusion at which any one reading these letters of his must arrive, but in the very midst, something bitter springs up, and the endorsement on his letter to Sir John Watts of January 25th, 1645-6,

shews that, in the opinion of some, his loyalty was not free from suspicion. Let us hope that the letters now printed may be the means of others being made public which will elucidate to a later period, with all the freshness of contemporary documents, the biography of this remarkable man. Although relating chiefly to public matters, genuine touches of the man crop up here and there in the letters, and shew, as do many other letters of Williams, his readiness to use his great influence on behalf of those who solicited his interposition. The letters also form a contribution to the history of the civil war in Wales and the border counties; and those who are so disposed may compare with other narratives the flying intelligence of the day, as it reached the Archbishop, and was by him transmitted to the chief governor of Ireland. The delay and uncertainty attending the transmission of news in those troublous times is shewn in several instances by a comparison of the date at which the letter was written with that at which it reached its not distant destination.

I have added a few notes, and those who desire to pursue the subject cannot do better than consult Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, and Carte's *Life of Ormond*. I append a list of the letters, forming part of the correspondence, which have been printed by Carte, with the reference where each may be found in the Oxford edition of 1851.

1643, October 26—Ormond to Williams, V.	479
1643, November 12—Williams to Ormond	506
1643, November 18—Same to same	514
1643-4, March 7—Same to same, VI.	49
1644, April 29—Ormond to Williams	104
1644, May 6—Williams to Ormond	113
1644, May 11—Ormond to Williams	120
1644, May 19—Williams to Ormond	123
1645, March 25—Same to same	270

It only remains to state that the printing of the following letters is due to the liberality of the Earl Powis.

May 1869.

B. H. BEEDHAM.

LETTER I.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original : own hand. Vol. vii, fo. 348.¹

Maye it please your Excellencye,

I haue troubled your Ex^{clencye} wth soe many of my letters of late, that it were a sinne to hynder your more necessarye Occasions, wth the relacion of impertinencyes. Capt. Bartlett can report, the progresse of your Armye thus farre. If any necessarye Occurrant, shall yeat happen, before his departure from this place, I will not faile to inpart it.

My humble suyte vnto your Ex^{cy} (wth thanks for all former favoures) is to giue vs credit for 10. Barel of powder to be brought for the vse of this Countye, by Cap^t Bartlett. and 6 for myne owne, at as lowe rates as may be peur'de, because Dr. Ketelbye tells me, the price is somewhat risen. And I will vndertake, to paye the money forthwth, wth thanks. Or if your Ex^{cy} be overtroubled, I humbly desire your Ex^{cy} to send this letter to my most Reverend Brother and Cozen, my Lrd Archb^{bp} of Divlyn,² who, I hope, will finde som'e occasion to transport an Exchange of soe much money, w^{ch} I will see, duelye & truelye paide vnto his Grace his Correspondent. And not troublunge your Ex^{clencye} any further, I humblye take my leaue, beseeching God to blesse your Ex^{clencye} and remayneinge,

Most noble lord,

Your Excellencyes most humble servant,

JO: BPP. OF YORKE.

Beaumarice, this 22th of Novemb. 1643.

To his Excellencye, the Lord Marques of Ormond
humblye p'sent these.

(Indorsed)³ Lord Archbushop of York

Dat. 22. No^{br}. } 1643.
Rec. 11 Ja: }

¹ This must be understood as referring to the Carte Papers when no other collection is mentioned.

² Lancelot Bulkeley.

³ "All indorsed with the name of the writer, the date of each letter, and the time of its receipt, marked in his Grace's handwriting." (Carte's *Life of Ormond*, preface.)

LETTER II.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. viii, fo. 89.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Capt. Wake sent me your Exc^lencyes Letter of the 27th of Nouemb. about the 3^d of December, havinge not seene him himself, as yeat. Whereby I perceive your Exc. hath received somme, and not received many other of my letters. Whereof I doe not much mervaile, cōsideringe howe obstinately, the wynde hath remayned fixt, in one point, these six or 7 weekes, to the Admiracion of the verye Seamen.

But God Almighty His Mercy, wth your Excs providence, and (I verilye beleeve it) the Fortune of Cæsar, nowe enclininge to the best, haue made all my letters vseles and my feares groudles, and reduced all thinges to such a passe as your Exc. may p'ceive, by these enclosed letters, all written vpon the place, and left me nothinge to doe, but to remayne as long as I liue your Exc^s vassal, for your care of this place and Contrey, and to returne vnto your Exc^o all possible thanks, in our behalves, w^h I hope I shall, ere long, p'vayle wth his myte to doe likewise, whom, by Command I am shortlye to visitt.

And yeat I dare not discharge your Excye of your intended favoures towards vs, but doe desire, we may still, if god for our sins, continue these troubles, relie vpon those 100 men, to be lent vnto vs. And I will acquaint your Excye (whose Judgemt I finde to exceede much your yeares) wth my onelye Feares. We heare the Scots (that fatall Nation to this Kingedome, from whom once our happines¹ and of late all our miseryes haue beene derived) are somewhat buysie and troublesom in that, and meane to be more styrringe by March and Aprill, in this Kingedome. And truelye, I ever feard, the last blowe, wold be struck, betwixt the Kinge and that nation. And I doe nowe belieue, your Armye and

¹ Alluding probably to James I.

theyres (if they advance to any purpose) will begin that playe, err long, vnder the conduct of the lord Byron. w^h your Ex^{cy} may p^ceive to be the opinion likewise of S^r Orl. Bridgeman, the Attorney of the wardes, and Maister (as they saye) in effect, the lord Treasurer onely beareinge the name.

If therefore, vpon these troubles, we be forced in this place, to putt in a Garison, and can finde any meanes to support the same: I shall declare myself freelye to his mtye, I dare not relie vpon the Natives, but must advise his mtye to followe the auncient wayes of Garisoninge these Contreys w^h is, to mingle the forces, especially now, that my Contry-men haue shewed so much theyr inexperience.

And in this case (most noble lord) we are like to call vpon your Ex^{cy} agayne, for this favoure, as soone as ever, I can (by helpe of his mtye) procure any settled meanes from this, I cannot tell, whyther more poore, or more obstinate Contrey. The Castle here beinge repayred, well victuayled, & reasonablye amunitioned, but all vpon myne owne private chardges, whose poore meanes are (in England) destroyed by the Rebels, & nowe dried vp in Wales, for want of my Rents, caused by the want of our sale of Cattle, in these intestine troubles.

Your Exc^{cy}s Forces are indeed most opportunelye all, & the greatest part most convenientlye arrived, vnder Moston.¹ And such as by stormes were cast vpon these Coastes, will (I will hope) confesse, they were kindlye received, as we must alsoe saye, they made all possible speede to theyr Rendevous, and companions. And caried themselves, in theyr passage extreme civillye.

And when, we shall call vpon your Excye for Ayde, I shall not much trouble my self wth the profession of the officers, soe they be honest & the Kinge's liege subiectes and approved by your Ex^{cy}. And I haue known S^r William power ambiguously spoken of of late, & many other worthy men of that Name, some Irish & somme

¹ Mostyn in Flintshire, upon the Dee.

of Oxfordshyre, beside the late Viscount of Valencia, my Alliesman.

I haue allreadye sent by Capt. Bartlet, for some part of the powder, for the vse of Anglesey & myne owne private w^h I will see discharged God knoweth, we haue great neede of Armes in these partes, but the people are soe froward and some of the gentrye soe backward (out of slownes or popularitye) as they cannot be induced to furnish themselves. Besides that Bartlet, hath vndertaken to furnishe them with Muskets at 12*l*. a score, w^h is somewhat lesse, then 16*l*. a score for Muskets & Bandoliers vnles they be verye and compleatelye good. But if any Merchant will adventure to bringe them over to Bowmarishe, it shall goe very hard, but I will p^cure him riddance of most of his Commodities. And what shalbe remayninge, if he wilbe content to receive payment, vpon good Assignemts, at Yorke, Newarke, or London, I will take my selfe and disperse amongst my Tenants in this Contrey. And howeu^r am most highelye obliged for this favoure, to your Ex^{cy}.

Nowe god Almightye blesse & p^rserve your noble Exc^{cy} and send you all possible ioye of this greate Office, His mtye hath most iustlye placed in your Person.

Si Troia dextra

Defendi potis est, etiam hac defensa futura est.¹

Your Excellencyes most humble,
and most obliged servant

JO: ARCHB^{PP} OF YORKE.

Conwaye this 18th of Decemb. 1643.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marquis of Ormond,
lord Lieutenant of Ireland humbly p^sent these
in hast for his mtyes service.

JO: EBOR.

(Indorsed) L^d Arch Bipp of Yorke

Dat. 18. Dec } 1643.
Rec: 10 Jan }

Si Pergama dextra

Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

Virgil, *Aeneid* ii, 292, 293.

LETTER III.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy: vol. x, fo. 359.

Maye it please yo^r Grace,

This bearer, Captaine Cadowgan hath served his Matie in His Army in this Kingdom sithence the begining of the Rebellion. And hath not only dureing that tyme expressed much vallor And industry but alsoe great affections to His service which he doth now more amply manifest in his resolutions to forward the service on that side whether he is now repaireing with his Companie. And therefore I may not in iustice to his merriits but recomend him very effectually to yo^r Graces favour. Assureing you that vppon any occasion he will rather magnify then diminish this caracter giuen him by My Lord.

Your Graces most
humble & faithfull
servant,

Dub. Cast. 11^o May 1644

ORMONDE.

Lord Arch Bpp of York

(Indorsed) A Coppy of a l^re to the lo. Archbpp. of Yorke in the bhaulfe of Captaine Cadogan.

LETTER IV.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy: vol. xi, fo. 10.

Maye it please your Grace

When Coll. Trafford was redy to imbarque himselfe and 300 good well armed men, above twenty barell of powder with mach proportionable and six peecees of Iron ordinance well fitted being a board of Captain John Bartlett all for the defence of Anglesey, heere arriued two

parliament shippes and a frigatt to hinder this preparation made at my very Great and particler charge. I haue since tryed from other ports to send them away, but the too good intelligence those ships haue from their frends on shore of all our motions makes mee vn-willing to hazard soe good men & provisions, the vn-fortunate takeing of Collonell Willoughby with about 150 men bound for Bristoll by some of their fellows. And their inhumane throweing over board of 70 men and two women vnder the nam of Irish Rebels, making the men alsoe very ferefull to venture vpon the voyage, it being very well knowen to them that most of the men soe murdered had with them served against the Irish, And all of them liued dureing the warr in our Quarters, in adition to these difficultyes Wee are heere threatned with an invasion of the Scotts out of the North who haue treacherously surprised Belfast and attempted other English Garrisons, soe that vntill these seas be cleerer and the danger of the Scotts over, Anglesey can expect little (indeed noe) succor out of Ireland. I had a message deliuered mee from your Grace by Mr. Lutterell, And some intimacon of the same thing from my Good frend Mr. Trevor,¹ where-vpon I humbly besought your Grace's leaue to take notice of and vindicate my selfe from that very false and malicious scandall cast vpon mee by a person that I never iniured, vnless he vnderstand my preventing the seduction of the Army heere from his Ma^{ty} obedience by his instrum^{ts} and sons to be iniury to him, but my part being to iustify my selfe by other meanes then recrimination I humbly desire it may goe noe further vnless your Grace willbe pleased to tell it my accuser to heighen his malice which out of the cleereness of my soule I doe more desire then I wish to reveng. In this I most earnestly begg your Grace's speedy leaue that I may prove my selfe in some degree (att least as farr as inocency from so black a crime

¹ An agent of Prince Rupert, and very active as a news writer.

will make mee) worthy the continuance of yo^r favour,
And the name of

Yo^r Grace's most faithfull

humble servant

Dub. Cast. 27 May 1644.

ORMONDE.

(*Indorsed*) A Coppy of a Letter to the Lord Archbp.
of York dated the 27 of May 1644.

LETTER V.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xi, fo. 136.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Togeither wth these letters from Prince Rup't. and the lord Byron, I receiu'd in this solitarye place, I am bold (in this peece of paper, yeat all I can com by) to pr'sent my humble service to your Excellencye, to whom I haue formerlye addressed my selfe, by the lord Dil-land¹ and Mr. Arthur Trevour.

Particularlye, to beseech your Excellencye, to bestowe vpon me, one of those 4 or 5 small vessels or Pinnaces, w^h are yeat remayninge at Dublin, of those w^h the King hadd p'pared to land men in Scotland, & to lend me two pieces to be vsed in the same. And I shalbe at the charge to rigge the same out, & man it, for the service of these partes, and the vse of that kingdom, vpon sudden occasions of conuayeinge dispatches. And rest most noble lord, more & more engaged to your Excellencye. I suppose your Excellencye is informed erre nowe, of as much Newes as I

¹ Lord Dillon was son of the Earl of Roscommon, and was "a young nobleman of great worth, zealous for the service, and had attended the Earl of Ormond as a volunteer, and behaved himself with great bravery." (*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion*, ii, 290; edit. Oxford, 1849.

knowe. Leverpole, beinge taken,¹ is in fortifieinge by Prince Rupert. His Highnes marcheth thence to morrowe to beseege Warrington, where there is some division. His myte retraytes this waye, & is cōceived to be by this time at Shrewsburye. Waller, who attends his myte, is at Stafford, and hath allarum'd Chester. Essex, clog'd wth the London trayne bands, marcheth after Waller sharplye, wth an eie, vpon Oxenford where his matye hath left 8000 men, of all sortes as they saye. Vnles the plague shall scatter them. Pr. Maurice is still befor Lime & Hopton is recruetinge, to com after the Kinge. 5 shippes richlye laden & escap'te from Leverpole, are gon this morninge, for the North of Ireland or for Scotland.

If your Excellencye, shalbe pleased to gratifye me, wth the frigate & peeces, I hope Capt. Jo. Bartlet will toll hir hither after his ship, & I will requite his Courtesye. God Almightye blesse your Excellencye, wth health and all Happines.

Your Excellencies most humble

& devoted servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Glotheth,² nere Conwaye,

this 18th of June, 1644

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond
lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Dublyn p'sent these

(Indorsed) Lord Archbp. of York

dat. 18 June } 1644.
rec^d 9 July }

By Mr. Brent for y^e frigate & peeces.

¹ The Marquis of Ormond, a few weeks before, had caused to be represented to Prince Rupert the necessity of taking Liverpool.

² Gloddaeth, as more commonly written, is a fine old mansion of the Mostyns.

LETTER VI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xi, fo. 148.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I humblye thanke youre Excellencye, for your great care of this poore Countrey, from time to time, and especiall ye for this great provision, p^rpared vnder Coronel Trafford, for whose person, I am, particularlye much obliged to your Exccye.

S^r John Mennes¹ is appointed Governour, by Prince Rupert, of these 3 Countyes, and abides, as yeat, at Beaumarice. But hath noe force at all in readines, nor hath hitherto, soe much as taken a gen^lall & p^ticular Muster, & seemes not to like well of the imploy^mt nor the people overmuch, of him. I receaved but even nowe, a letter from his mtye, to goe and peece vp, if I can, som breaches, between him and his subiects of Anglisey w^h I must goe to vnderstand from him, as soone as I can.

I found by his Highenes, Pr. Rupert, as he was puttinge into the Field, that he expected, and had somme designe vpon the 300 men and Coronel Trafford, and more particulars, I doe not vnderstand in that Buysines. Whyther his highenes intended, to have him alonge wth him, this voyage, or to place him here (for he is not to much in love wth Mennes) I knowe not.

But if your Ex^{ty} shall detayne the men, by reason of these Occasions in the North of Ireland, if you shalbe pleased, to let Capt. Bartlett, bring hither the Canon & Ammunition & to trust them at Conweye, The canon shal be safe, and the Ammunition payde for, wth due acknowledgement of these great favoures.

I haue likewise p^sumed to be an humble suyter vnto your Ex^{ty} for the greater of som 4 or 5 skiffes or small frigates, w^h lie there vnvsed, and two peeces of Ordi-

¹ There was little love between the Archbishop and Sir John Mennes, who was a royalist commander, first upon land and then upon the sea, and was also a wit and a poet. (See Letter XI, *post*.)

nance, to be vsed in hir, in hope Capt. Bartlett (if this takeinge of Leverpole shall call awaye the shippes w^h gard him) will doe me the favoure, to hale hir, to Bewemarice, after his shippe. And it shalbe kept readye, to serve your Exceye from time to time.

My most noble lord. For Mr. Lutterell his relation, I haue allreadye written vnto your Exceye by Mr. Arthur Trevor from Worcester,¹ and sithence by the lord Dillon, that wthout wrongeinge that lord (wth whom I desire to haue neither freindshipp nor enmitye) I cannot iustifie vpon him any wordes to that effect mencioned in your Lpps letter, to witt, that he shold ever saye in my heareinge, that your Ex^{cy}e was the cause of that Rebellion, or the first mover in this same. Hadd he said any thinge of that nature vnto me, I hadd vndoubtedlye, acquainted his mtye wth the same. Beinge sworne of his Consaile, as well as his lordshipp. But Mr. Lutterel might be mistaken in my wordes or relation. Because I told him indeed that the lord did noe waye loue your Ex^{cy}e and that your Ex^{cy}e was to accompt of him Accordinglye. That his Lpp. saide your Exceye hadd lost nothinge in point of private estate by the warre (wherein he was contradicted openly by my selfe & another gentleman), and that your Ex^{cy}e brought not ten men, of all your retayners, to Ayde the Kinge, but rais'd your Ex^{cy}e's reputation by his the saide lordes forces, and p'paration. To w^h, he was soe roundlye Answered vpon the place, As in truth, most noble lord, it needes noe further expostulation, especiallye it beinge but Table-talk.

I am not soe punctuallye informed of the Occurrents of the time, as to p'sume to giue your Ex^{cy}e any tast of them. Pr. Rupert, after the takeinge of Leverpole (but not 9 of the great shippes, which are falne vpon the north of England or Ireland) is gon, in full speede to relieve the Marq. of Newcastle at Yorke,² If the ill conduct of

¹ May 6, 1644. Printed by Carte.

² The King had written to the Prince, June 15, hastening him to York; and pressing letters to the same effect had been sent to him by royalist commanders.

the Court-Armye, doe not call him thyther (the wordes of the letter I nowe received from his camp nere War-rington). His mtye seemeth to be draweing backe agayne to Oxford. My lord of London Derye, writes, that he heares the scots were repel'd in 3 Assaults they made vpon Yorke, wth the losse of 3000 men. And that they haue rais'd theyr seege. I wold there were as much truth in this, as in another part of the Newes, that those rogues are gott into Hull. Prince Maurice is still at Lime. W^{ch} is all I can adde, to what I formerly wrote vnto your Ex^{tye}. I beseech your Ex^{tye} to extend your favoure to one Mr. Evan Lloyd, a p'bendarye of one of the Cathedralls in Dublyn, & one whose honestye & good partes, I haue knowne of a chil'de, he haveinge beene my puple. His mtye hadd given him the poore Bppricke of Kilphanore in that Kingdom, but because he stop't vpon his Comendam, I return'd it backe to his mtye agayne. Because it hadd beene much to his losse.

God Almightye, ever blesse and præserve your Ex^{tye}.

Your Ex^{tyes} most humble

and devoted servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Conway 19^{no} Junij 1644.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond,
lord Lieutenant of Ireland p'sent these.

(Indorsed) Lord Arch^{bpp} of Yorkes

Dat: 19 June } 1644.
Rec: 10 July }

LETTER VII.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xi, fo. 297.

My Lord

I haue conferred the Com'and of the Swann Friggott vpon the bearer, Captⁿ Floyd, haue victualled & furnished him, here, in present (notwthstanding o' pressing wants) as befitts. Soe as now this Friggott (if it

scape y^e Parliament shippes still rideing before this harbour) may be mutually serviceable to both sides, by conveying intelligence, pacquetts, and otherwise, as occasion shall serue. I doe therefore intreate yo^r lo^p that in case his victuall, or other prouisions, on y^t side grow short, he may be fittingly resupplyed there by the country, who will equally partake wth vs of the benefitt of his imploy^mt wherein yo^r Grace will be pleased to afford him yo^r fauo^r and countenance, w^h I am confident he will by his Faithfullness and diligence in his Ma^{ties} service, well deserve, Soe I rest,

Dublin 18th July 1644.

Lo. Archbys^h of Yorke his Grace.

(Indorsed) Copsy of his Ex^{cy}s l^re 18. July to his Grace of Yorke, 1644, by Captain Lloyd (*sic*) & in his behalfe.

LETTER VIII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 80.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I haue but latelye received that of your Excellencies of the 22th of Iulye. And another, of almost the same date, by Capt. Lloyd. For him I haue procured (and indeede drawne) Prince Ruperts letter, to the Countye of Anglisey, to that effect your Ex^{cy} desires it, and I hope he will be convenientlye accommodated. I will take the best care I can, for the post-barke or Fisher-boates (w^h are but foure on our Coastes) that the packets & addresses to your Ex^{cy} maye not staye so long as of late they haue done. But the preventinge of the like inconvenience, was the onelye cause w^h imboldned me, to becom a suyter vnto your Ex^{cy} for one of your small Pinnaces at Divlen, whereof I heard there laye yeat 5 or 6 vnemployed, w^h if I hadd here,

I wold rigg & sett forth, & keepe eu' readye to serue your Ex^{ty} in that kinde. Nor did I p'sume to desire this favoure (especialye of haveinge two small peeces therein, w^h I can, for a neede, supplie of myne owne) vntill your portes were open, & the Seas free, & not infested wth the Parliame'taryes shippes. Onelye powder we infinitelye want, & haue noe hope of supplie but from thence, and for w^h (sent vnto me) I wold paye downe in Coine or Money. As I nowe haue done, for the fewe Armes permitted to be brought hither by the Governour of Tredagh.¹ w^h notwthstādinge I wholye submitt, to your Ex^{tyes} wisdome & greater occasions.

For the Buysines of that great lord, your Ex^{ty} hath done well to laye all his Extravagences aside. As indeed, beinge in themselves, altogither inconsiderable. But 'nowe least of all to be thought vpon, when his Lpp. by travayelinge on the highe waye, is fallen to that miserye as to be taken by the Parliametarye forces, & caried to London. For I hope your Ex^{ty} will not cast that suspicion vpon this disaster, as Prince Rupert & many others doe, to conceive that his Lpp. was not vnwillinglye surprised.

I doe conceive the bearer, & your other intelligēces can better informe your Ex^{ty} of the occurēces of this Kingdom then I can doe. Sithēce our disaster at Yorke, & the takeinge of that Cittye (w^h yeat in affection is the Kinges entirelye, & cōsulted by the Enemye to be demolished & quitted), the Scots haue beene at Newcastle, beaten and are retrayted, the newe recruyt vnder the E. of Colander, to Scotland to resist the Irish poured in those Contreys, & Lesley himselfe to the Bppricke of Duresme, to followe his contreyemen, if the lord Antrim advance farre into that Kingdom. Bruerton² (wth a 1000 horse sent from Fayrefax) is about Leverpole,

¹ Drogheda, of which Sir Arthur Aston was governor.

² Sir William Brereton was M.P. for Cheshire, and was active for the Parliament in that county and elsewhere; and for his successful services had been allowed, three or four months previously, the personal estates of all Papists and delinquents within twenty miles of London.

menaceinge lowdlye the regayninge of that harbour, befor wynter. The lord Byron is to face him, and the onelye want (in the Towne & wthout) is of powder, wh vnder god, your Ex^{cyo} is the onelye meanes, they relie vpon for relief.

The Prince is recruytinge a mayne, and will gett vp Armes & Canon, Ammunition wilbe found, his greatest difficultye. He hath sent allreadye horse & foote to Shrewsburye (cōplaints & suspicions beinge cast vpon Hunkes, the newe governour), and will, as we heare, drawe that waye himselfe, to p'vent Denbighe, who is comminge backe agayne, not wthout some noise, as thoughe Manchester & Cromwell, shold likewise com to these p'tes, to compleate theyr victorie, as they call it. I wold they hadd not soe much foundacon soe to doe.

Oxford is stronge, although Waller be still at Abington, & Martyn (at the intreatye of the Cittye) made once more Governour to quitt Rideinge the second time.

His Mtye & Prince Charles are at Bodmin in Cornwall & Essex at Sct. Foy & Lisard, very nere vnto him. Whyther in Treatye, or in retreate, or wth a resolution to feight, the place is soe remote & rumors soe vncertaine, that I dare not p'sent your Ex^{cyo} wth myne owne or other mens Coniectures. Brian Oneale comminge vnto your Ex^{cyo} wth a newe Commission, to cōclude a peace, we must henceforward, looke for somme overture of Newes from thence. And god blesse your Ex^{cyo} in that & all your other important Negociations.

It is the prayer of

Your Excellencyes

most humble and

affectionate Servant

Conwaye this 20th of August 1644.

Jo: EBORAC.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond
lord Lieuetenant of Ireland p'sent these.

(Indorsed) Lord Archbipp of York

Dat: 20 }
Rec: 24 } Aug. 1644.

LETTER IX.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xii, fo. 189.

My lo.

The shippes y^t haue of late so much infested this harbour and Committed so many depredations vpō His Ma^{ties} good subiects tradeing hither haue now wayed anchor, and are all departed hence. I thought it fitt therefore hereby wthout delaye to aduertise yo^r Grace hereof, That vpō this intelligence, whilst y^e sea is open the marchants there may renew their accustomed tradeing, and bring over hither their coales, Commodities, & other prouisions w^h those parts afford and this place hath vse and need of.

Touching y^e particulars of your Graces last I^re you shall very speedily receive a good accompt, but I might not for any instant of tyme delay the sending this notice of these shippes departure, least perhapps by some vnexpected returne of others in their roome, one faire opportunity at least, both of advantageing y^e owners there & supplying the inhabitants here might be lost. Soe in hast I rest

Your Graces most humble servant

ORMONDE.

His Ma^{ties} Castle of Dub. 9 7ber. 1644.

Lo. Archbp. of York his Grace.

(Indorsed) Copy of his Ex^{cos} letter to y^e lo. Archbp of Yorke his Grace, 9 7ber. 1644.

sent theis by Arthur padmore to Hoathe to be conveyed by Jasp of y^e postbarke.

LETTER X.

ORMOND TO WILLIAMS.

Copy. Vol. xii, fo. 299.

May it please your Grace

There is a Vessell belonging vnto Capten Thomas Bartlett now goeing ouer in those partes with intencon to make a returne wth corne and other prouisions for

the furnishing of this Citty, and for the reliefe of his Ma^{ty} Army heere. In w^h regard I haue thought good to desire your Grace not onely to bee pleased to affoord your assistance, and Countenance to this end vnto the M^r and merchant of the vessell (by name the Confidence) But also to take such Course as that what prouisions they shall bring hither may be Impost free, otherwise they must vpon their arriual att this place bee forced to sell it at such Extreame deare rates as will render the voyage altogether vnprofitable As to the Guarrison. And soe desireing your Graces pardon for this trouble, I rest

Your L^{ty} affectionate and
most humble servant,

ORMONDE.

D. C. 17^o 8bris, 1644.

(Indorsed) My Lord Grace of Yorke.

D. C. 17^o 8bris, 1644.

To my Lo. of Yorke's Grace concerning Capten
Tho. Bartlett's barque.

LETTER XI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 325.

Maye it please your Excellencye

When I heard last from your Ex^{ty} about tradeinge in Corne and Coales, befor I could gett shippes Laden for this latter Commoditye, a great Navye of the Rebels were com to Leverpole, and soe little supplie could be sent in that kinde. Corne from this harbour is gon out, hitherto in greate abundaunce, but if your Ex^{ty} doe not provide for it, from the Court, it is not like to doe soe hereafter. The sherif of this Countye (one Johnes of more boldnes then witt) doeing what he can to hynder Corne to be carried thither without a licence from the lord Byron (that is some sharkeinge profit to himselfe), vpon praetence the Kinges Proclamation for exportation to that K^{dom} shold be determined, w^h is more

then I knewe, and more (I am sure) then the Kinge and Consayle intended, when I cam from Oxenford. This Johnes (as Chedle heretofore) hath seized the last weeke vpon a Scottish barke w^h cam to Caernarvon wth salt, wth a passe from your Ex^{tye} imprisoned the poore men, & sould theyr salt, wthout consultinge your Ex^{tye} as will appeare vnto your Ex^{tye} I conceive by theyr cries & supplications. And I feare me much, this headye man (linked in faction with S^r John Mennes) will vtterlye destroye all tradeinge in these partes. Howebeit I doe and will (as long as I am entrusted) keepe this Porte free from these concussions.

Your Ex^{tye} vnderserved favoure towardes me, putts me to this boldnes, and your Ex^{tye} to this trouble, that I p^rsume to becom a suyter vnto your Exc^{tye} in the behalf of the bearer, Mr. Malorye, who intends to live in Ireland, is a kinsman of myne by the Mother's side, and by the father's descended from an Auncient & noble howse of that Name in Yorkshyre, where I am noe reall but a Nominall Bpp onelye. What favour or encouragement^t your Ex^{tye} shall vouchafe to afford him, accordinge to his partes and callinge in the Ministreye, I shall accompt it as done to my selfe.

I hadd not beene silent thus long, noble lord, if I hadd any certaynetye at all of our Informations, coyn'd for the most p^rte at Shrewsburye or Chester, for the meridian of this poor Contrey, in a maner abandoned and deserted. And what I write nowe, is but a mere coniecture at the Truth, w^h cannot comme vnto vs but through the enemyes Commande. The Kinges mtye (as your Ex^{tye} maye alsoe picke out of this p^rclamation, w^h I haue caused to be coppied frō a printed one) is inclininge towards London. At Henley, somme saye, more, that he is not yeat wthin 80 miles of that cursed Cittye. His forces, 20 dayes agoe, were 8000 foote and 3000 horse, besides 7000 left vnder Grenevill and Jo. Digby at the siege of Plimmouth. Some saye his mtye his Armye is sithence encreased. His battle and Conquest of Waller nere Bathe, grewe to be but a beateinge onelye

of a Quarter, & that is beleevd to be little or Nothinge. My coniecture is, that his mtye intendes Surrey or Sussex for his wynter Quarters (with a Neutralitie of Kent), and that they p'pose, with all the forces of the Rebels, to oppose & hynder his vicinitye.¹ And that this p'clamation is to amuse them, vntill his mtye shall lose himself either in those Contyes, or slipp awaye suddenlye to Norfolk & Suffolc, contreys vnharrowed as yeat, and not soe Armed for the Rebels, or disaffected as we hope. Oxfordshyre is eaten vp, the Cittye defaced by Fyre & still infected with the plague.

The Prince our Governour^a is at Bristol or thereabouts, much discouraged with the badd successe in Yorkeshyre, & the worse (for soe it was) at Montgomerye.³ Yeat if your Ex^{tye} will beleewe Chester Newes, he is comminge downe wth 3000, and Charles Gerrat wth 5000 &c.; but if your Ex^{tye} will cōsult our feares, who see his regiment cal'd away to goe to his Highenes, he is not in that Forwardnes, to come to these p'tes, but is rather draweing towards his mtye.

Of our selves & Neighbourhood, I can write noe good Newes, Leverpole remaynes sore besieged, and the Governour & I haue made bold wth your Ex^{tyes} Pinnace & servant Captayne Lloyd, to attempt the relievinge thereof with victuayles, from Bewemarice. God Almighty speede him. For from Chester, there is little hope. Worrall is all lost to the Enemye, and plüdered to the ground, by S^r W^{illm} Bruerton. Middleton (quietlye possessed of Montgomeryshyre by the help of S^r Jo. Price) did enter Ruthen nere Denbighe 19th of this month, at 2 of the clocke, admitted into the towne by Trevor & his horse who ran awaye, but Sword puttinge himselfe into

¹ Under date of October 2, 1644, Sir Edward Nicholas wrote to the King that Lord Byron was advertised by some of the most knowing men in London, that if His Majesty should march suddenly towards London, or into Kent, the rebels would be absolutely ruined, but that they had such good friends near the King, that they would divert him from marching into Kent.

² Prince Rupert.

³ Lord Byron wrote to the Prince, September 26, 1644, anticipating the worst results from the ill-success of the obstinately fought battle of Montgomery.

the castle wth som' 80 men (the place beinge but in repayreinge) did beate him away wth stones & shott, that vpon 2 of the clocke vpon Mūdaye he retir'd to Weme, and left 100 men slayne behynd him. Whyther he will advance frō thence, vnto Merionythshyre, or make once more for Denbighshyre, is the dispute of your Ex^{cyes} servants in these partes. In Yorkeshyre 5 or 6 Castles, who hold for the Kinge, keepe the Contrey in reasonable good Obediēce. And Yorke it self is very stubborne, as the Rebels terme it, that is affectionate to his mtye where Sr Thom. Fayrefax is in recoveringe. The gen'all lesley with his Scots, haveinge plundered Cumberland & Westmoreland, is returned to the seege of Newecastle, as we heare, but his approaches are not nere the Towne as yeat.

Chester was sett vpon Mūday last, & the outworkes entered, but regayned agayne. 14 of the Enemyes kil'd, who are not retired farr from the workes. It is thought, that Cittye is full of disaffected p'sons & certayne that they doe not loue theyr p'sent Governour,¹ as it is alsoe, that the Enemyes knowe to well what little accord there is between Legg² & the Prince his creatures, wth that poore Lord who commaunds, or shold commaund, in chiefe,³ in these partes. A most worthy man, but unfortunately matched in his Governm^t.

God Almighty blesse your Excye, in all your Indevoures, & I doe & shall ever remayne your

Ex^{cyes} most humble and

obliged servant,

Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye, this 30th of October, 1644.

To his Excellencye the lord Marques of Ormond, his mtyes Livetenant of the K^{dom} of Ireland, p'sent these
(Indorsed) L^d A^r B^{pp} of Yorkes

Dat 30 8ber } 1644.
Rec 21 10ber }

¹ Sir Nicholas Byron.

² Major William Legge remained throughout faithful to the royal cause, and was united to Prince Rupert by ties of the strongest friendship.

³ Lord Capel, Lieutenant-General of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

LETTER XII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

. Original : own hand. Vol. xii, fo. 402.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I haue received 3 or 4 letters and some small Com-
mands latelye from your Ex^{cy} wth w^h I haue ende-
voured to complye. And am nowe an humble suyter to
your Ex^{cy} in the behalfe of this poor man, who, rob'de
of his boate (his liuelyhood) hath hope onelye left him,
to finde it, at some easy Composition, in those partes,
by your Ex^{cy}'s meanes and favours.

I stayde him the longer, in hope of som good &
certayne Newes, to impart vnto your Ex^{cy} w^h I cannot
light on. Fires haue beene at Chester, and at Beauma-
rice latelye, but wthout any great cause I can heare of,
vnles it be a very happye escape his mtye hadd from the
Rebels in 2 or 3 incontres, wherein beinge double to his
Mtye in Number, they were rather worsted, then other-
wise. In the meanetime, the North is lost. All, but
the west entangled with the Rebellion, & Wales (North
and South) wholye vpon theyr defensive.

What further Newes are written your Ex^{cy} may find
in this enclosed; and beleue it as p^bable, but not de-
monstrative, comminge from a Castle¹ of Sir Thomas
Middleton, nowe little better then besieged.

And not further troublesom, I beseech god to blesse
your Ex^{cy} with all prosperitye & successe in your great
Affayres & Governm^t. And am, most Excellent lord

Your Excellencye's most

humble and Faythfull Servant,

JO: EBORAC.

Conway this 28th of Novemb. 1644.

To his Ex^{cy} the Lord Marques of Ormond lord
Lieuetenant of Ireland, p'sent these.

(Indorsed) L^d Ar. Bpp. of York

28 : 9ber. } 1644.
Re: 21 10ber. }

¹ Chirk in Denbighshire.

LETTER XIII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xiv, fo. 236.

Maye it please your Ex^{ty}

I humblye thanke your Ex^{ty} for that Barrel of powder w^h Mr. Lloyd delivered vnto me, for that tun'e of wheate, w^h, together wth 500 weight of Cheese, I hadd delivered for Leverpole, wthout expectation of any returne. But of the price of the Commodities I knowe nothinge, as haveinge onelye delivered money to buy them: w^h one Owen, a buysie cōpanion, imployed by the lord Byron, layde out, as he sawe cause, & hadd beene like to haue defeated me of your Lopps favoure, if Cap^m Lloyd hadd not overruled him.

I liue here, in the qualitee of a poore private man, and seldom heare, vnles it be by publique Vogue, of any Newes worthy the rep'senting vnto your Ex^{ty}. Howe Chester & Hawarden¹ are besieged, noe man can enforme your Ex^{ty} better then Captⁿ Lloyd, who cam lately out of Chester. I doe beleeeve, that the Kinge is at Worcester,² & will followe Prince Rupert his Armye this sommer. I doe also beleeeve that the mayne designe is for the North, there to meete the E. of Montrose. S^r Marmaduke Langdale, who hath the power of Horse, enclines him much that waye. But we well hope that both Princes will cleare these contreys of the Enemye, befor theyr passinge Northward. And to that Effect, that Prince Maurice, is allreadye advanced to raise a seege of 3000 men befor Arc-hall,³ in Shropshyre, a house of the lord Newport, bravelye defended. Som say that prince is allreadye at Chirk Castle, but I doe not beleeeve it.

The Western Newes are uncertayne, but report cōfidently the Prince of Wales is gon thither frō Bristol, that ye Lord Hopton is 5000 strong, Goringe & Greenfield⁴ somewhat more then that, & that they

¹ In Flintshire. Often, for brevity, called Harden.

² His Majesty was at Oxford. ³ Ercall. ⁴ Sir John Grenville.

haue defeated Waller's forces, kil'd & taken 800 of those, who were, vntruelye, saide to haue p'ished in a storme by sea. That the Parliament forces (though theyr p'paracons be verye greate & formidable) yeat appeare not in the * * * * aboute 3 or 4000 vnder Waler, 1500 horse of the * of Essex (who, after som stickinge, hath surreddred his Commission), w'h lie vpon a free Billet in a kinde of Neutralitie, vpon the borders of Buckinghamshire; som 3000 before Chester & Hawarden Castle in our Neighbourhood (whereof aboute 1000 are your English-Irish turn'd vnto them, but readye to mutinie agst them, for want of paye, If they hadd an Eletto or a head, and the principall reason of this draweing into Wales is to stopp theyr mouthes wth plunder) and the lord Fairefax, wth som 3000 befor Pomfret, the 2^a time, where he is hitherto, stoutelye opposed & much p'iudiced. Prince Rupert & Gerrat are yeat about Bristol, but (as I beleeeve) recruiyteinge maynely for the North. And when I haue saide, that Abbingdon nere Oxford is strongly garizond, & that Cittye in danger of a siege, as alsoe, that the hopes of the Rebels are in theyr Inuincible Armye, w'h is to be raised vnder theyr Newe generalissimo S^r Thom. Fairfax, and our Coûter hopes in our Assistance frō Ireland pacified, & from Scotland overrun by Montrose, I shall have rep'sented vnto your Ex^{ty} all my Conceptions of the state of thinges in this Realme, though (p'adventure) farre from the right in sūdrye particulars.

S^r John Owen,¹ designed a newe Governor of this Towne, had (vpon an Alaruū of Shippes, w'h I feare me, your Ex^{ty} by this time, doe heare of about divlyn) seized on Lewys & som other merchants' corne, imbarked for Ireland. But vpon my rep'sentation, of the ill cōsequēces thereof, and of our many Obligacons to your Ex^{ty} they are all sett free, & assured from any Imbar-

¹ Sir John Owen made himself extremely unpopular at Conway, and behaved with great discourtesy to the Archbishop. (See Hacket, ii, 217-220.)

goes hereafter. At leastwise, if it be practised vpon any of your people by the King's side I will leaue this Contrey suddenlye, & laye my bones in Fraunce or some other place.

I am verye troublesome & tedious. And beseechinge god to blesse your Ex^{ty} in all your great Affayres, doe remayne,

Most noble lord,
Your Ex^{ty} most humble servant,
Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye this 20th of April 1645.

To his Ex^{ty} the lord Marques of Ormond, lord
liuetent of Ireland humbly p'sent these.
(Indorsed) Lo. Ar. Bpp. of Yorkes
20 Apr. } 1645.
Rec: 23 May }

LETTER XIV.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 1.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I shall not neede to trouble your Ex^{ty} wth any Relation of his mtyes mocons, w^h are better knowne to Coronel Barnwell then to me, whom I found wth the Kinge in greate esteeme and favoure, and who parted with his mtye 3 dayes after I left him.

Chester, I doe feare indeed, but not despayre of: and haue vndertaken (and god willinge will performe it) to send your Ex^{ty} word wth the first, Si quid aduersi venerit.

I am bold to recommend vnto your Ex^{ty}, the bearer hereof (if his resolution still continue) Captⁿ Roger Mostyn,¹ a Kinsman of myne, and one that hath enabled

¹ Mostyn, "a great subject" in North Wales. (See Dineley's *Notitia Cambro-Britannica*, pp. 43-47.)

himself, to command either horse or foote, and is not without meanes of his owne for cōpetent maintenance, besides the helpe of a kinde & loveinge Mother, not vnknowne to divers in that Kingedome.

I am heré by his mtyes command for the supplyeinge of Chester wth Victuayles, and doe finde this little Island growinge to more vnanimitye and soe, by degrees, to a better posture for defence, then formerlye it was in, and then we in the Neighbourhood, yeat are. Because, hitherto, in these partes, som 3 or 4 bold people, of little vnderstādinge, and noe loue or power in ther Contrey, had putt themselves into Offices, w^{ch} they managed soe indiscreetelye, that hated by all the rest, they left these partes, to much disposed, to be a praye, to the first Invader. His mtye, god blesse him, hath beene verye vnfortunate, in the choice of soe many debauched Commanders in that kinde. And, if this maligne constellation shall hang still over this place, I am an humble suyter to your Ex^{tye} to p^rtect me (wth 2 or 3 men) to lurke privatelye in that Kingedome, to liue a few monethes longer, then are spun and destined for me by this Parliament, if it be God's pleasure, soe to permitt.

And I cannot sufficientlye wonder at your Roman Catholiques that they will thus delaye theyr vniteinge of themselves wth the Protestant partye against the Common Enemye, being appointed to the slaughter, as soon as ever they of the Rebellion shall haue reduced this Kingedome, to theyr owne Obedience, in w^h designe they are, (oursinnes soe requiringe) but to much advāced.

I humblye take my leave, and beseechinge God still to blesse and protect your Ex^{tye} doe rest

Your Ex^{tyes} most humble

and obliged servant

JO: EBORAC.

Beaumarice the 2d of 8ber, 1645.

To his Excellencye, the Lord Marquess of Ormond,
humbly p^rsent these.

(Indorsed) Arch. Bp of Yorkes

2 }
Rec. 5 } 8ber, 1645.

LETTER XV.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xv, fo. 443.

Maye it please your Excellencye

I send your Ex^{tye} here inclosed, the best returne, I as yeat can doe, of your Ex^{tyes} queeres in your last letter, of the 12 of december and that naked as they come to my handes without any Glosses or Comentaryes made vpon them, knoweing wth what a Textuarye, in matters of estate, I haue to doe. What concernes the lord Digbye¹ (to whom I doe not write by this bearer) about the deliverye of his Packets, your Ex^{tye} wilbe noblye pleased to impart, wth the remembraunce of my humble service, vnto his Lpp.

The Enemyes are retrayted to theyr Quarters befor Chester haveinge kept theyr Christmas in Flintshyre and Denbighshyre, and that without beinge once forced by our Forces, thoughe they were 200 good horse and 300 good foote, well Armed. Our Commander in chief, Coronel Gilbert Byron, though chosen by our selves, yeat latelye married, & very indulgent to his Ladye, hath deceived our Expectation, and don nothinge. I pray god this Monsieur, the Count of St. Pol (a verye valiant and active gentleman, who hath nowe vndertaken to leade our little Armye) doe not overdoe it. They are still alive in Chester, and full of courage, and haue, within these 3 dayes, fetcht in a mayne guard of the Enemye's (consisting of 60 persons), and some sheep & a fewe cattle from Dodleston's² side of Chester, where Johnes and his horse-quarter lieth. By that time your Ex^{tye} will haue received this letter, we shall haue essayed to putt some

¹ Secretary of State.

² A village about five miles south-west of Chester, in Cheshire, but on the borders of Flintshire and Denbighshire. The Archbishop would well remember it, for here he had buried his early patron, the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

victuayles into the Towne by sea, as we have done by land. And more we hadd done for our owne relief, if these small contyes, were not vtterlye eaten vp wth Castles and Governm^{ts}, w^h swallow vp all the Contributions of the Contreys to noe purpose, and (Cherk onelye excepted) haue never hitherto, nor indeede were able to looke an Enemy in the Face, who is become lord of all we haue in the Contrey, whilst these Governoures drink theyre Ale in these heape of stones, not p'mittinge any Armye to quarter nere vnto them (where they might doe service) for feare of hyndringe theyr contributions. I am afrayde, his mtye hath lost soe much of England vpon this foote and Reckoninge.

Here is a greate noise about the imprisoninge of the E. of Glamorgan,¹ especialye amongst those of his Religion, as though this Accident hapninge so long after the Date, might frustrate or alter at the least the vertue and vigour of your Ex^{cyes} letter, w^h is sent to the lord Byron, being putt into Cyphers. But because the bearer of that letter cam awaye after those last circumstances, I doe p'sume by your Lpps silence in that point, that the substance and foundacon, is still suer and sounde. And doe intend to give, what directions I can, for the provisions requisite to the passage of 3000 men, in soe bare and poore a Contrey. The best is, that this is the best time of the yeare for such a purpose.

If it be not against some Rules of your Ex^{cyes} I doe p'sume to become a suytor for one Mr. Thomas Johnson, one of your six Clarkes in that Kingedome, that he may haue your Ex^{cyes} Licence to come into England, and returninge home, wthin the yeare, he maye not be

¹ Edward Lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry Marquis of Worcester, was commonly so styled, having a warrant for that title, though it had not passed the great seal. He was a Roman Catholic, and was imprisoned on suspicion of high treason; but was let out upon bail, his release being pressed as absolutely necessary for the relief of Chester. (See Carte, vol. iii, 51, 203, 222; also Letter XVIII *post.*)

damnified by reason of his Absence. I praye God Almighty to blesse and p'serve your Ex^{ty} in all your great Affayres.

Your Excellencye's most
humble servant, JO: EBORAC.

I p'sume to send your Ex^{ty} another packet of the wickednes & Follye of these times. I meane printed Follies.

To his Excellencye, the lord Marques of Ormond,
the Lord Lieuetenant of Ireland, humbly p'sent
these.

(Indorsed) The Lord Archbishop of Yorkes, 1645.¹

LETTER XVI.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 242.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Yourses of the 12 of December, I received not vntill yesterdaye w^h was the first of this instant, by the w^h space of time twenty dayes is allreadye expired of the time to drawe the men to the water side. I haue sent for S^r William Gerrard, who hath a Cypher of the lord Byron's, to communicate the contents of that noble letter to Chester, w^h, wth the helpe of somme relief put in, on the Welshe side, maye hold out 3 weekes, and much more, were not the poore vnruelye, w^h upon the pullinge downe of soe many suburbes, doth pester that Cittye. The maior's wife, always suspected, is gon to the Enemye. Our Forces from Wales of some, 100 horse (for foote we haue non), under the conduict of Maior Evet, putt in this last supplie of Meale & powder, whilst the Enemye were withdrawne

¹ January 1645-6 (?).

in parte to meete S^r William Vaughan, lingringe at Highe Arcol¹ wth 1500 Horse & Foote (nere w^h place he cutt of 300 of the Rebels in one quarter) in expectation of the mayne supplie from Oxford & Worcester, vnder the Lord Asheley & S^r Charles Lucas, who shold add vnto his Number in Horse & foote 2200 more. We of the Welsh beinge quite frighted (and 3 of our fiue Contyes beinge for a greate p^t of them vnder Contribution to the Enemye), are not able to make aboue 300 horse, & scarce soe many foote, beinge by a peece of ill conduit in Prince Rupert, when he was last in these partes, quite disarmed & discouraged. All these, ioyned with the Foote mentioned in your Excellencye's letter, wilbe more then able, wth god's leaue, to relieue Chester, and lesse will not doe it. For they sett their rest upon this buysines, and beinge defeated in this Attempt, are broken in these p^tes of the Kingedom.

And although, Most Excellent lord, the place be in extraordinarye danger, & that the losse of it will drawe alonge all those hideous consequēces, mencioned by your Excye, as the sudden losse of these portes and all Communication with that Kingedom, yeat dare not I advice your Excye to shipp your men, vntill I doe heare more certaynelye of the Approach of such succoures as are destined by his myte, S^r William Vaughan himself beinge drawne vp to Wenlock to meet them, but expected by a French lord, who serves the Kinge, Monsieur de Saint Pol, nowē in my Howse, to come downe the End of this weeke. I doe therefor send a Coppye or the Effect of your Excyes letter, to Cherke & soe to Wenlocke to vnderstand punctuallye & p^ciselye, the time of the succoures theyr fallinge downe, that I maye send your Excye, the verye dailey Mocions of that Armie. And hereof I looke for an Answer wthin 3 dayes.

But the Exigencye of Chester soe requireinge, I

¹ Ercall, see Letter XIII *ante*.

humblye submitt it to your Ex^{cyes} better Judgem^t whyther your Ex^{cyo} will not wth all speede transport those men, who need not Advance further then Anglesey, Caernarvon, & the skyrtes of Denbighshyre, but remayne soe vningaged, vntill the Kinge's Horse shall meete & receive them, and they, in the meane time, will secure, these Totteringe Countyes. And the Vessels that transport them, maye for 8 or 10 dayes lie or ride very securelye in that Sleeve between Anglesey & Caernarvonshyre vntill the Foote shall punctuallye vnderstand what to trust vnto.

If your Ex^{cyes} men doe arive here, they shalbe, by god's blessinge, provided of good and safe quarters, all along to theyr ioynēinge wth the relief, and have necessarye Refreshm^t but I fear me the buysines will not suffer them to vse that plentifullye vntil the Action be p^rformed. But who shall assure your Ex^{cyo} of this, my lord Byron, beinge in Chester, I doe not knowe, but doe write vnto him likewise of that point. And doe promise faithfullye myne owne diligence to the vtmost of my power to effect it. But I must be cleare wth your Ex^{cyo} that his Mtye hath given me, noe reall Commission or Aucthoritye in this place (although I could haue given him whilst my Bodye was able to beare it, a better Accompt, then he hath hadd of these Townes & Contreys) but what I doe, is by private Interest, & hitherto for p^rticular Endes. thwarted & opposed by such as shold further the service. yeat I hope in god, I shalbe able to doe what your Lpp. desires, in this iust & reasonable demand.

I haue acquaynted your Lpp. Allreadye, of my intencion to cōicate your Ex^{cyes} letter, & soe the Answer to the Lord Byron's letter of 22do Novembris, to that lord by Cypher. And these worthy Gentlemen comminge from the poore Court of England & full of those Newes, I shall trouble your Ex^{cyo} noe further, but thankeinge your Ex^{cyo} for your favoureable thoughtes of that powder, and beseechinge God Almighty to

blesse your Ex^{tye} in all your Negociations, I shall ever remayne

Your Ex^{tyes} most humble

& faythfull servant

Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye, 2do Januarij, 1645 [6].

For his Ex^{tye} the Lord Marques of Ormond, lord Lieutenant of Ireland humblye p'sent these.
(Indorsed) Bip. of Yorkes Dat. 2^o January 1645.

LETTER XVII.

WILLIAMS TO ORMOND.

Original: own hand. Vol. xvi, fo. 257.

Maye it please your Excellencye

Your Ex^{tye} maye vnderstand by this enclosed what case Chester¹ is in, and like to be, wthout the immediat transportation of those Forces your Lpp. was pleased to mencion. And as soone as they are landed, they shall not onelye be provided of good Quarters for theyr Passage, but attended wth 300 Horse, vntill theyr meeteing of those other succours. This bearer is a learned and well Experienced gentleman, though of myne owne Coate, and can satisfie your Ex^{tye} in all particulars better then my Letter is able to doe. I send your Ex^{tye} both the letter in Cipher (w^h S^r Robt. Byron is able to discipher) and playnelye rendred word for word, by S^r William Gerrard. Doe what you can most noble lord by your power in speedeing this relief, to saue this Cittye, the losse whereof draweth after it a long chayne of ill Consequences, and in the first linkes of the same, the rendringe of these Countyes disobedient, and of that Kingedome altogeither vnuseful to his Mtye. I send your Ex^{tye} somme more of theyr printed follies, to shewe vnto your Ex^{tye} what it is, they wold infuse into the subiectes of England, concerninge the

¹ Chester surrendered Feb. 3, 1646, to Sir William Brereton. To celebrate the surrender a day of thanksgiving was appointed by the Parliament.

disposition of those of Ireland, w^h I hope those good people wth theyr tymely arrivall in these partes, will fullye and reallye confute. God Almightye blesse your Ex^{cy}o in all your Negociations. I rest,

Most Excellent lord,

Your Ex^{cy}es most affectionate

and humble servaunt,

JO: EBORAC.

Conwaye the 9th of Januarye 1645[6] ten at Night

To his Ex^{cy}o the lord Marques of Ormond, the lord

Lieutenant of Ireland humbly p^sent these.

(Indorsed) L^d Arch B^{pp} of Yorkes

Rec. 26 } ⁹ Jan., 1645. Concerning Chester.

LETTER XVIII.

WILLIAMS TO LORD ASTLEY.¹

Original: own hand. Tanner MSS., vol. lx, fo. 386.

Most noble lord

Your Lpps letter of the 12. of Januarye, I received late at Night 24th of the same Moneth. I haue communicated to the L^d Byron, the lord Marques of Ormond, his letter of the 12. of 10ber, and by this time (not sooner) the lord Byron's Answeare is at Divlyn w^h I sent by his Lpps Chaplayne. It implied some feares of holdinge out Chester, thus long. Coronel Butler tells me even nowe that the men & shippinge are still readye in Ireland; though retarded hitherto by reason of this distraction w^h sithence Tuesday last, is soe composed, that the E. of Glamorgan is out vpon Bayle of 6. or 8. noble men, whereof the L^d Marq. of Clanricard is one. From the lord Lieuten^t, I haue received noe Answer in writeinge as yeat (though my letters to his Ex^{cy}o were many sithence the 1st of Janu-

¹ Sir Jacob Astley greatly contributed, on several occasions, to the success of the royal forces, of which he was serjeant-major-general, and for his services received a peerage.

arye), nor from the Lrd Digby any more to the purpose, then this inclosed.

There is, noble lord, noe relieinge vpon these Iresh forces for this service, though if they com they shalbe carefullye transposed to such a Rendevous as I shall heare, is most fittinge for the passage of your Lpps Armye. And for that end, your Lpp shall surelye be punctuallye informed of their landinge and Condicion. In the meane time, it is fitt your Lopp shold understand, that vnder Coronel Gilbert Byron, the lord of S^t Paule is in these partes in the head of 600 (as he sth) but I beleeeve of 500 horse & foote good men & well Armed, to be directed and imployed by your Lpp. Next that, that Lievt^{nt} Coronel Roger Moston, is landed wth a peece of a Regiment (somme 160 as Coronel Butler tells me) of the lord Digbys rais'd in Ireland, of English & some Loraineses and he wilbe able to make it vp 200 vpon his owne Credit (a Commissioner of Array and peace in this Contye) and wilbe, after a daye or two his Refreshm^t at your Lpps dispose.

I conceive your Lpp. will receive better information then I can give you, of the Forces that our Garisons are able to affoord, frō the worthy Governour of Chester. But I haue it from good & knoweing handes, that the Armed and Feightinge men, at Chester are aboue 4000. whereof many may yssue forth.

I praye God heartilye (as I haue cause) to blesse and prosper your Lpps honourable designe And desire your Lpp. to esteeme of me as of one, who hath long loved your Lpp. and may truelye write my selfe

Your Lpps. most affectionate
& humble servaunt

Jo: EBORAC.

Conwaye this 25th of Januarye 1645 [6]

I haue imparted your Lpps letter & S^r Jo: Watts to Coronel Gilbert Byron, to be sent to Chester.

(Indorsed) To the Right Honourable the Lord Astley humbly prsent these.

LETTER XIX.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WATTS.

Original: own hand. Tanner MSS., vol. lx, fo. 379.

Noble Governour. I thanke you for this and all other Courtesies. Be pleased to reade & then to seale this enclosed, and you shall thereby vnderstand, all I am able to saye of this great buysines, w^h God Almightye prosper.

Coronel Butler who wilbe wth you at or before this letter will impart all the Newes of Ireland. He is a servant in Ordinarye of the Queenes. And soe beseeching God to blesse you, I remayne, Noble Governour,

Your affectionate freynd

& servant

JO. EBORAC.

Conway 25 of January 1645 [6].

To his much honoured & worthy freynd, S^r John Wattes k^{nt} Governour of Cherk Castle these.

(Indorsed) A treacherous Lre of W^{ms} A. B. of York
Jan. 25, 1645.

LETTER XX.

WILLIAMS TO LORD BULKELEY.

Copy. Vol. xvii, fo. 62.

Right ho^{ble} & my very good L^d

I thanke yo^r L^{op} for being mindfull of me in a season when money shall be verie welcome if it be without too much discomodatinge yo^r L^{op} w^h I would not haue done for any care of mee.

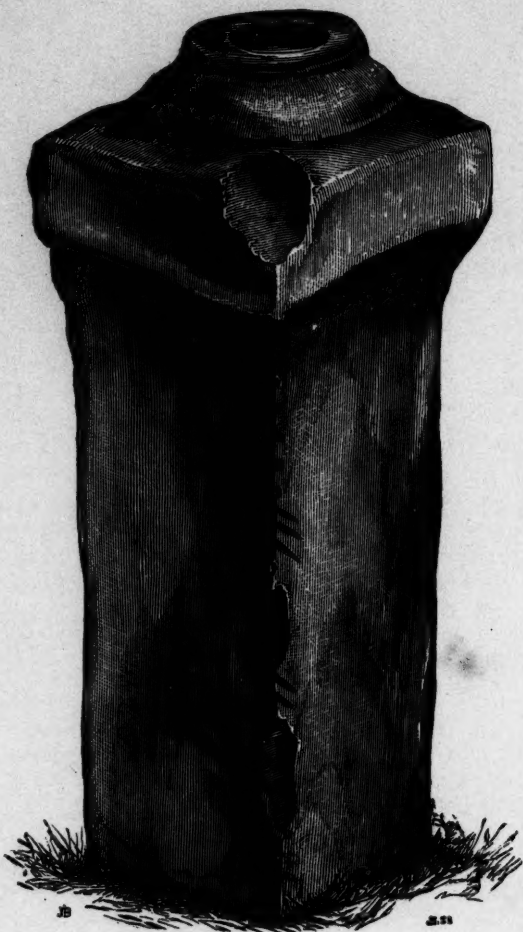
But my noble lord giue me leaue to owen my selfe freely vnto your L^{op} in a businesse w^h doth but too much concerne yo^r L^{op} yo^r Lady, and yo^r Children, & will wth in very few dayes, bee too late to be advised on, and howeuer not like to have me of counsaile whom I perceive

this storme ere long will drive out of sight, if not out of the world. I am content in my owne p'ticular to be misinterp'ted by those men of whom I have most deserved of the Gent' of Anglizy & Carnarvonshire as too much adheringe to y^e L^d Byron and of the L^d Byron as havinge marred y^e Gent' by too much indulgencie and p'tectinge them from the discipline w^h his L^{dship} and others intended to put vpon them, because my Conscience (grounded vpon as good grounds of Exp'ience as either his L^{dship} or y^e gent' are owners of for ought is p'ceived) assureth me y^t I haue carried my selfe evenly & fairely wthout inroachinge in any one point vpon the Countrey or leauinge any iust and warrantable right or power w^h his L^{dship} could challenge. And therefore I doe incline to beleeeve that his L^{dship} aimes at some other matters then his Comission (for ought I can see) extended vnto, And the gent' of that & this County were either mutined against mee by one or two meane & vnworthy people or have some further ayme then the present service of the King or y^e com'on good of the Countrey in this their discontentm^t howsoever I am (I thanke God) a single man, & now of yeares so as fortune can have no great blow at me however things fall out wherein if reason or iustice shall be heard I doe not feare the triall of y^e worst of my Actions at any Barre of this Kingdome.

But my noble L^d I doe very much pittie y^r L^{dships} condition, charg'd with a Lady and so many sweet children and yet by trustinge of others (in whom the house of the Bulkeleys have no reason to confide over much) thrust into such an estate y^t you are not able (the storme being soe high) to defend yo^r selfe nor yet as yo^r L^{dship} hath beene daudled wthall to shewe yo^r selfe in any Court considerable to be offered faire & equall conditions: Yo^r Castle & gouv^t of ye Towne¹ kept as God and the King had plac't them in yo^r owne & your sonnes hands (A sonne whose abilityes you doe not sufficiently vnderstand though you be his ffather) had rendred you

¹ Beaumaris.





ROMAN ALTAR AT LOUGHOR.

(From a drawing by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.)

in an estate to be courted and sought vnto by those men whom you are ffore't to seeke vnto, and who intend (as is g'n'rally coniectured) to deliu' vp yo'r Hold and y'r estate too for y^e makinge of their owne peace w^t else is the p'per meaning of this quittinge of Comand of severing yo'r sonne from yo'r affections by thrusting soe obstinately vpon yo'r L^{dship} a poore gent' in nothing of soundnesse & reality comp'able to Dicke Bulkeley if yo'r L^{dship} would turne yo'r snibbing (w^h yet I cannot beleeve to be serious) to an heartning & encouraginge of him.

I beseech yo'r L^{dship} for yo'r Childrens sake, to reflect vpon these things suddenly for the time is very much lapsed & slipt away & not disgracefully but fairely & bountifully to part wth Mr. Lloyd (who is but starv'd there by y^e Comissio^{ns} & kept in of purpose to p'serve their power & interest in y^t ffort) And to place in yo'r sonne who will be obedient to you in all things and whom (in point of right) you cannot hinder from a concurring power in the Towne & Castle & by these meanes & worthy deportm^t of yo^{rs} you shall pr'vent his Exclaiminge heereafter y^t by yo'r L^{dships} owne wilfull act & y^e seducem^{ts} of y^e Enemies of yo'r family he is brought to ruine & miserie. This you can easily helpe if you will suddenly & secretly resolve to doe it, And y^t wthout any noise or puttinge of him in this change to derive any dependance vpon either y^e L^d Byron or y^e Countrey for he needs neither of their Power as I am fully p'suaded. This is my last motion vnto yo'r L^d in this p'ticular & if you shall desire some further conference with me in y^e prmisses, I doe purpose, for one night onely to waite vpon yo'r L^{dship} in y^e end of this weeke being in the meane time & euer

Your Lo^{ps} most faithfull

Cozen & serv^t

JO: EBORAC.

Conway 8^o Aprilis 1646.

To y^e r^t ho^{ble} & his very noble L^d the L^d Bulkeley
at Bewmaris these prsent.

ON THE STUDY OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 193.)

(READ AT BRIDGEND.)

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—NO. III.

MEDIÆVAL REMAINS, CHURCHES, ETC.

THE architecture of a country is the product and exponent of the wants, the resources, and the intelligence of its inhabitants; witness the monumental remains of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and mediæval Europe, telling in their own peculiar language the histories and the varying fortunes of the countries wherein they are to be found. So it is even with Wales, and with the county in the midst of which we are now assembled. Much of the past history of Glamorgan is to be read in the stones of its churches, its castles, and its manor-houses; and it is one of the duties of this Association to examine and interpret these monumental remains for the benefit of those that have inherited their possession,—happy if such an inheritance be valued and preserved, and even increased as it deserves.

The physical conformation of the county with its well marked divisions of the Hills and the Vale, has had its influence on the history of the county itself, and also on its architecture. Among the Hills it would be vain to look for important churches; for the populations were too scanty, and too much exposed to social changes, to have turned their attention to architectural excellence in early times. They neither needed it, nor had they the material resources wherewith to cultivate it. Up among the Hills we find the old churches to be plain, substantial buildings, not unsuited to the wants of the people, and strong enough to have lasted to our own times, with a fair prospect of duration even for future years. Modern architects may erect buildings more decorated, more ample; but they have not yet put up

any more solid, or more in harmony with the character of the district and its inhabitants, than those which the piety of the middle ages has handed down to us.

The old church of Aberdare, for instance, is a good monument of its date ; and many a small village church stands an index of what the surrounding district once was, and able, by a little care and improvement, to meet the requirements even of the nineteenth century. One of the most remarkable of the old churches is that of the ancient town of Llantrisant, just on the edge of the Hills where they rise from the Vale. The town itself is one of the most curious in the county, both from its position and from the abundant signs of its former importance ; with only a fragment, indeed, of its castle remaining ; but with its paved roads still climbing up the hill, its massive, sombre houses, and its primitive population, as hospitable, as contented, and as quiet as for any time within the last two or three centuries. In quaintness it is only to be compared to Llantwit Major, though in outward appearance no two places can be more dissimilar ; and its church is in strict harmony with the history and actual condition of the town, large, strong, and stern in architecture ; but well warmed up within by the affectionate zeal of its clergy, as shown now throughout the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is a building to be visited even by a fastidious architect ; for he may learn something from its stern severity of appearance ; and the town itself, when once seen, is not likely to be soon forgotten. The architectural character of the whole is peculiar,—*sui generis*, in fact ; and much the same may be said of the whole district of the Hills, the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of which all deserve study for their peculiarities, and are to be classed by themselves. They are worthy of careful examination and respect.

The moment we descend from the Hills into the Vale, we are struck with a great change in the ecclesiastical architecture. The low country was always, comparatively speaking, a district of peace and prosperity. Natu-

rally fertile in itself, and possessed of the advantages of its ports and rivers, the people prospered at an early period; the great religious houses lent their aid; and the feudal lords of all the castles throughout the Vale proved themselves true friends of the churches on their estates. The consequence has been that in few districts of Wales are better churches to be met with than throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.

The county is one of the richest in this class of remains of any in the Principality, being rivalled in this respect only by Pembrokeshire, and perhaps Denbighshire.

The cathedral of Llandaff has been well described and illustrated, not only by the present Bishop of the diocese in a well written volume full of good engravings, but also by Mr. E. A. Freeman in our own pages. Still these accounts might be made more ample by descriptions and delineations of the tombs in the cathedral,—a work that certainly ought to be undertaken.

Sketches and summary accounts of Ewenny Priory, and of some churches in its neighbourhood, as well as of the churches in Gower, have also been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by Mr. Freeman; but all this does not supply the want of a general account of the churches and other ecclesiastical remains of the whole county. A book on Neath Abbey, very ably written and illustrated, was published some years ago, with which the Rev. H. Hay Knight and Mr. G. Grant Francis were connected; but it has now become scarce, and a new and enlarged edition, in probably a more convenient form than that of oblong folio, is wanted by the antiquarian public. Margam has not had its architectural features recorded in any publication, although some excellent and large photographic views of it have been taken. Its cartulary history has been well treated of by Mr. G. T. Clark in our own pages; but what is specially wanted is a complete architectural account of this fine old remain. There was another religious house, that of the Grey Friars at Cardiff, close to the castle on the east, of which very

little is known. Part of the domestic buildings remains, of late date, but of good style, and this ought to be delineated at the same time that some account of the foundation, its charters, etc., should be compiled; but of all these monastic establishments, an antiquarian and architectural history is decidedly wanted, and the attention of our Association would be fittingly turned in this direction.

The ecclesiastical architecture of this county, indeed, deserves much more extensive and careful examination than it has yet received, and there is enough of interest in it to occupy the skill of Welsh antiquaries and architects for a long time to come. The churches among the Hills are chiefly, as we have hinted, of the humbler Welsh type, low and generally single-aisled buildings, with bell-cots in the western gable, and with very little architectural enrichment in any portion of the buildings. Still they are often curious in detail, and worthy of examination. Those of the Vale constitute a more important class of buildings, very frequently with towers and chapels, carefully constructed, and testifying to the early wealth of the district. At Cardiff, the lofty tower of St. John's church, of the Somersetshire type, is one of the best examples in the county; but all through the Vale, and more particularly round Cowbridge and Bridgend, as at Coychurch, Llantwit Major, Laleston, St. Fagan's, etc., churches of much architectural value are to be met with. In other places, as at Briton Ferry and Llantwit, near Neath, the churches are remarkable for their small dimensions and certain quaint peculiarities of detail. At Neath and Swansea, the old parochial churches attain dimensions proportionate to the importance of the parishes, though they have been so sadly mutilated in modern times as to have lost all architectural value, except for their towers and chancels. Still, they ought to be studied, with a view to architectural delineation. Gower, as we know from Mr. Freeman's comprehensive sketch, is full of churches of an almost peculiar type, well worthy of observation and delineation upon a

larger scale than he has adopted. The fact is, that the churches of Glamorganshire and its Monastic Houses deserve to be thoroughly studied and described by such an architectural critic as Mr. Freeman, or some other competent authority; and our pages could not be better filled than in recording the results of such labours. The district and parochial history of Glamorganshire is in intimate connection with the architecture of its churches, and may draw from thence a most fitting and instructive illustration.

There are a great many monuments, incised slabs, coffin-lids, etc., to be found in the parochial churches of this county, as at Llandaff, Llantwit, Margam, Swansea, etc. All these remains ought to be engraved and published, and a most interesting volume would be the result. Local antiquaries would do good service by turning their attention in this direction, for the archaeological harvest they might thereby reap would be very varied and extensive. It forms part, indeed, of a richer subject; for the monumental history of Wales in general is very little known; and yet it contains enough to reward the diligence of many observers. It is one which should by no means be lost sight of by such an Association as our own, and a good beginning might be made by an extended account of the monumental remains of Glamorganshire.

Churchyard crosses are natural adjuncts of churches, and should be described as well as those buildings. This county is rich in them,—witness Llantwit and Margam,—and they should not be forgotten by our architectural members. No more should the Holy and Parochial Wells, of which many highly interesting examples are to be met with all over the county; as at Newton, at Nottage, and in many churchyards both of the hills and the Vale, as well as frequently in Gower: almost all in a sad state of desertion and neglect. There is enough to be said about them to fill a goodly volume, and, like the funeral monuments, they belong to that large class of similar remains, the existence of which

was in former times one of the distinctive honours of Wales.

CASTLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

Glamorganshire is peculiarly rich in remains of this kind, and a good beginning of the history of them has been made by Mr. Clark, with other local antiquaries. It is not enough, however, to have described the castles of Caerphilly, Castell Coch, Cardiff, and Fonmon—we want further accounts than have yet been published of all the castellated remains of the great Norman families who came in with Fitz Hamon. We look for more ample histories of the castles at Coity, Neath, Swansea, and all over Gower; and in particular do we require as full and as richly illustrated an account as possible of the great gem of this class, St. Donat's, which in some respects is the most interesting and instructive building of its kind in Wales. This want, as far as regards St. Donat's, will very probably be satisfied by the results of the present meeting at Bridgend, when members will, no doubt, have the opportunity, which could not be fully enjoyed on the occasion of their two former visits to Cardiff and Swansea, of examining that most interesting building, now at length rescued from the danger of further neglect by its having passed into the hands of a highly intellectual and public-spirited possessor. On the whole, the work of describing the castles of Glamorganshire has been well begun, and confident expectations may be entertained that it will be well continued. Fortunate are local antiquaries in having such a rich prospect before them; they should not neglect it, but they should not forget the two active influences against which they have to contend,—the sweeping scythe of old Father Time, and the still more destructive hand of man.

The ancient domestic buildings of this county are, from their general comparative rarity, not less interesting than its castles. A copious and interesting book might be compiled upon this subject, for treasures of

this kind are still scattered broadcast both over the Hills and the Vale. The great mansions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods have, indeed, been allowed to fall into unmerited ruin. Still, there is much to be seen, as at Beaupré, Llantrithyd, Boverton, Oxwich, etc., all worthy of architectural description; while among the minor houses of the clergy, the farmers, and the peasantry, there is a great amount of curious constructive detail that ought to be delineated and preserved. Near Margam, Caerau, etc., some remains of the fourteenth century still exist; but, very possibly, portions of buildings of still earlier date, though of uncertain detail, may be found there, as well as in other parts of the country. The villages round Bridgend, and more especially round Llantwit Major, are full of remains of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and, in fact, hardly any part of Wales, except Pembrokeshire, so abounds in specimens of these dates. There is a peculiar air of solidity of masonry and quaintness of design, amongst Glamorganshire farmhouses and cottages, not to be forgotten by whoever has well examined the nooks and corners of the county. It is, indeed, a characteristic of other counties of South Wales, especially of those touching the sea-coast; but it is much less so of those in the northern division of the Principality, although there, too, some striking peculiarities may still be detected by the careful observer. At the Bridgend meeting, the curiosity of members will be fully gratified, especially if they visit Llantwit, the great repository of all that is most curious in South Wales; still more if they pass through Llanmihangel, between that place and Cowbridge, where a most interesting and picturesque example of a sixteenth century house still fronts the village church. This ancient house, which we hope will some day or other be fully described and illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.*, is said by Lewis (*Top. Dict.*) to have been, for many generations, the seat of the family of Thomas; was sold to Sir Humphrey Edwin, lord mayor of London, some time in the

seventeenth century; was subsequently the residence, for sixty years, of John Franklin, Esq., one of the Welsh judges; and is now the property of the Earl of Dunraven. The pleasaunce of yew trees behind the house is quite unique.

It is to be hoped that the architectural members of the Association will frequently enrich the pages of our Journal with views of the buildings of this date, in which Glamorganshire is still rich; but, whatever diligence is required in the speedy delineation of castellated remains, much more is wanted in the case of those of a domestic nature. When St. Fagan's castle was being repaired, with considerable taste, some ten years ago, a row of old cottages just beneath the castle had its windows of double pointed lights, of the fifteenth century, all in good condition, removed, and replaced with the commonest flat-headed sash-windows that the local carpenter could produce: all ancient character was obliterated, and the triumph of modern ugliness was complete. The village was considered to be improved, and the builders were satisfied. For one Goth that would injure a mediæval castle, there are a hundred others that would demolish an Elizabethan cottage. Members of the Association, if they have any taste, should all lend a hand to preserve—or, at all events, to record—the features of early domestic architecture; and especially in the county of Glamorgan.

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

CATALOGUE OF THE HENGWRT MSS. AT PENIARTH.

(Continued from p. 225.)

67. A Tract on Palmistry ; quarto, vellum. Fifteenth century.

71. Notes written out of "Coch Asaph," by Mr. Robert Vaughan. See "List of Peniarth MSS.," *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, p. 166, No. 26.

73. A large collection of Welsh poems by the more eminent of the bards. This volume was written in the sixteenth century, and in 1576 belonged to Sir Thomas ap William (see No. 60), much of it being in his hand. Also, at folio 70, are the Statutes of Gruffith ap Cynan. Some few of the poems, at the end of the volume, are wanting.

74. I suspect that there is some mistake in all the catalogues of these MSS., at this place. No. 73 is marked outside "74", and in Mr. Aneurin Owen's 4to. MS. catalogue I find,— "74. By mistake in the catalogue, Llyvyr cywydau ac ynddo casgliad o gerddi Iolo goch, Rhys goch o Eryri, Gwylim ab Ieuan hen, Deio ab Ieuan ddu, Llowdden, Ieuan deulwyn, Guttyn Owain, Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Grufudd. 4to, 3 inches."

76. "Llyvyr o Gerddi Tudur Aled, Lewis Morganwg, Howel David ap Ieuan ap Rhys, Howel Dafi, Sion ap Felpod, Hugh Dafi"; the whole, with the exception of a note signed "Jane Davies," widow of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt. At the commencement of this volume is an account of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, which must have been written after the 16th Nov. 1660, as on that day Serjeant Glynne, mentioned as a knight, received that distinction; and before the end of August, 1665, as on the 12th of that month, in that year, William Roberts, Bishop of Bangor, mentioned as living, died. This tract also is in the

autograph of Robert Vaughan. It is printed in Pen-nant's "History of the Parishes of Whitford and Holywell." 4to; seventeenth century.

78. This volume is described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, as "Welsh proverbs, translated into Latin by Dr. Davies" (I do not find the Latin translation). 2. "Y Pedwar Camp ar hugain." 3. "Casbethau Gwyr Rhuvain, yn Lladin" (I do not find the *Latin*). The greater part of this MS. was written in 1561 and 1562. At the commencement, is a pedigree of "Master Risiart ap Thomas," of the family of Mostyn; at the end is a collection of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey pedigrees, in the same hand as great part of No. 225. It also contains some poetry. The present volume appears to have belonged to "William Salisbury" (query, if the editor of the Welsh Testament, etc.?) 4to.

85. A volume of pedigrees, containing the fifteen tribes and five royal tribes,—"*Y Llyfr Gwyn*." It is entirely in the hand of Robert Vaughan. At the end, is a statement of the number of men, and their pay, in the army of William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition against the Lancastrians of North Wales, 1468. Folio; seventeenth century.

87. Extent of the Lordship of Denbigh, transcribed by Robert Vaughan; also Extent of the county of Carnarvon, transcribed by him; and two Extents of the county of Merioneth, one in the same hand, the other a fragment endorsed "*Thescheators Accompte of Merionethshire written for Mr. Salisbry xxix^{mo} Novembr. 1615.*" All but one of these extents are more or less injured by rats.

92. An English book of husbandry, translated from the French, by Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln. 2. "*A goode booke of Saint Gregory, and of his moder,*" English poetry. 3. A large collection of receipts for cooking, in English, somewhat imperfect. 4. "*A good booke off keruinge, and seruiss vnto a prince or eny of y^r Estat.*" 5. Some medical receipts, a fragment. At the commencement of this MS. is a fragment of a poli-

tical tract, relative to war between England and France, in the same hand as the rest of the volume. Folio; fifteenth century.

94. Part of an old Book of St. Albans, treating of St. Albanus and King Offa. 2. Preface to the "History of Cambria," by Dr. Powell. 3. "History of Wales from Cadwalader to Gruffydd ap Cynan." Latin; folio. All in the autograph of Robert Vaughan. Somewhat imperfect. The preface here referred to does not agree with the printed one, in English, to Dr. Powell's "Historie of Cambria."

96. A large and thick folio collection of pedigrees, mostly of Wales, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan; a most valuable collection, arranged on a singular plan, by him. Seventeenth century.

98. A Chronicle containing—1, "Notes out of the Ecclesiastical History of Britain"; 2, "Notes out of Usher's Primordia"; 3, "Leland's New Year's Gift," with John Bale's Commentary; 4, a charter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, granting land to the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Canterbury; 5, a copy of a book against Camden. A large folio, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan; seventeenth century, imperfect at the beginning. This MS. is in a case with No. 101.

99. Topography and heraldry, in Welsh, containing the cantreds, etc., of Wales, and at the end of the volume, part of a pedigree, the shields of arms in which are well coloured; it is in the autograph of Simwnt Vychan. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") The greater part of this MS. was written by one John ap Ivan of Brecknockshire (see folio 102). It was written after the foundation of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1566, and before that of Jesus College. 4to.

101. The earliest copy of the "Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon" extant. It is of the twelfth century. Folio, vellum, imperfect at the commencement. This MS. is in a case with No. 98.

102. The Church History of Venerable Bede, a very

fine MS. of the twelfth century, in folio. There is a good illuminated initial letter at the beginning. On the first page is written, "Liber Johannis Canon de Blagdon unum necessarium," and "Clement Burdett," in characters of the sixteenth century.

103. An Extent of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and other records relating to those lordships, commencing 8 Edw. II, and extending to 7 Hen. VI; folio, the last two pages partially injured by damp. Bound up with another Extent of the same lordships, No. 222. Folio.

104. "Llyfr Gruffith Hiraethog, Achau ag Arfau." This MS. is referred to in many of the MSS. in this collection, as "G. H. A. A." The greater part of it is in the hand of Gruffith Hiraethog. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") The index is in the autograph of William Lleyne (see ditto); and at folio 74 is some of the handwriting of "Rhys Cain" (see ditto). On a blank leaf is written, in the hand of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, "Llyfr. Gr. Hiraethog Achau ag Arfau yw hwnn. Gh. A. A." 4to, sixteenth century.

106 is omitted in all the catalogues.

107. "Gr. Hiraethog (y Llyfr Mawr)", a genealogical MS., mostly in the hand of Griffith Hiraethog (see No. 104). The index is in the hand of Wm. Lleyne (see No. 104). It also contains some of the handwriting of Simwnt Vychan (see folios 3, 5, 216, and Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen"). At the commencement, Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, has written, "Y llyfr mawr ymae Gr. Hiraethog yn galw hwnn. Gh. M." 4to, sixteenth century.

109. Another genealogical MS., in the autograph of Griffith Hiraethog ("Y Llyfr tene, G. H. T.") The index to this also is in the hand of Wm. Lleyne. At the end of it he has written, "Llyma llyfr wiliam lleyn a ysgrivennodd G. h. penkerdd." On a blank leaf at the beginning of this MS., Robert Vaughan has written, "Y Llyfr tene i Ruffydd Hiraethog yw hwnn medd Rys

Cain yn 4. ddalen o lyfr mawr, ac yn 5. o M. H. L." (See 436). 4to; sixteenth century.

110. The pedigree of John Trevor, of Trevalyn, Esq., in the autograph of Wm. Lley. This MS. must have been written before or in 1587, as it has notes in the hand of Edward ap Roger, otherwise Eyton, of Bodylltyn, who died in that year (see No. 308). At the end of the volume are a few other pedigrees, some of them in the autograph of Griffith Hiraethog. The cover of this MS. has been cut out of a beautifully illuminated missal. 4to.

111. A thick volume of pedigrees, stated, in all the catalogues, to be by Griffith Hiraethog. I very much doubt its being in his autograph. If so, it differs very much from his usual handwriting. The writing is much better, and more careful, though there may be some letters like his. Quarto, sixteenth century.

112. Two thick volumes of pedigrees, mostly in the hands of Griffith Hiraethog and William Lley; but they contain pedigrees and notes in other hands; for instance, Simwnt Vychan and Rhys Cain. 4to, sixteenth century. Separate from these volumes is an index to them, nearly all of it in the autograph of Wm. Lley.

113. A genealogical MS., 8vo, fifteenth century. Much of it is in the autograph of the celebrated poet and genealogist, Guttyn Owen, who was one of those commissioned to make out the Welsh pedigree of King Henry VII. (See Wynne's "History of Wales," 8vo, 1702, p. 344; and Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen," p. 368.) This MS. contains some of the handwriting of Griffith Hiraethog, and the index is in the autograph of Wm. Lley. Bound with No. 414.

114. "Llyvyr Ieuan Brechva." This MS., which was discovered in a chest of old deeds, at Rûg, is the same as No. 414. Mr. Aneurin Owen had not found it, and consequently he represents it as missing, in his catalogue. Bound with No. 113.

115. "The Brute Chronicle," folio; a MS. of the fif-

teenth century, imperfect at the beginning. The writer of this chronicle entertained an amusing notion of the climate of Wales, showing how little respecting Wales was known in England, at the time he wrote. Speaking of the Welsh wars of Edward I, he observes, "wonder harde was for to werre tho, ffor hit is wenter in Walys whenne in other contres it is somer." This chronicle ends with the death of King Henry V, about which time, probably, this copy of it was written. (See 320, 429.)

117. "Gildas Sapiens Badonicus." This MS. appears to have been in the collection when Mr. Aneurin Owen made his catalogue; but it has never come to me, and I have never seen it.

118. This MS., which is entirely in the autograph of the antiquary Robert Vaughan, contains—1, Petitions from the men of North Wales to the Prince of Wales, at Kennington, 33 Edw. I; 2, "Compositio monete & mensurarum"; 3, A note of some curious proceedings upon the complaint of two persons of the county of Carnarvon, alleging that they had been much aggrieved and impoverished by many fines of "ammobragia," in consequence of the immoral conduct of two kinswomen. There are also in this volume, a few genealogical memoranda; one of them a brief pedigree of the princes of North Wales. 4to.

119. A volume, with the exception of a modern transcript at the end, the whole of which is in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. It consists of transcripts of ancient records relating to Wales, viz.—1, The articles of several agreements between the kings of England and later princes of Wales; 2, "Rotulus de Aprisa & Certificatione factis in Wallia aº regni regis Edwardi, nono," and proceedings thereupon; 3, A charter of Gruffydd, son of Gwenwynwyn, to his son Owen; 4, Extract from an ancient record relative to the descent of the Earls Warren, etc.; 5, "Inspeximus" and confirmation, 30 Hen. III, of a charter from King John to Wenwynwyn de Keveliog; 6, "Carta de Mowthwy," 18 Edw. I; 7, Grant, 12 Edw. I, of the advowson

of Ruthlan to the Bishop of St. Asaph, consequent upon his having given the advowson of Eglwysvach to the Abbey of Aberconway; 8, Grant to Wrenok, son of Kenewricke, of all the lands in Wales which the said Wrenok held on the day on which David, the son of Llewelyn, formerly Prince of North Wales, gave them to him, 30 Henry III; 9, Copy of an inquisition relative to the cantred of Arwystly, the lordship of Powis, and other lands in Wales, 6 Henry VI; 10, Another inquisition relative to the cantred of Arwystly, in the forty-eighth year of "domini Regis nunc Anglie"; then several other ancient grants, charters, inquisitions, and pleas; in particular, some pleas relative to a moiety of the manor of Hendour, and other lands in Edeirnion; 11, The charter of exemption for North Wales, by Hen. VII; 12, Copies of records relating to the lordship of Mowddwy. This volume also contains a short pedigree of the house of Mortimer. 4to.

122. A Welsh vocabulary by, and almost wholly in the autograph of, William Lleyrn. This MS. is repeatedly referred to by Dr. Davies in his Welsh and Latin Dictionary. In the preface he observes: "*Voces denique Brit. antiquas, præfixis asteriscis inserui, adjectis ferè vbique significationibus, sæpiùs cum hâc notâ Ll. quâ designari volo Vocabularium illud antiquarum dictionum Brit. quod vulgo circumfertur sub nomine famosissimi poetæ W. Ll. ipso tamen antiquius multo esse constat, nec omnia antiqua vocabula continet quæ hîc habentur, nec quæ habet omnia rectè explicat.*" 4to; sixteenth century.

123. "*Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum, per William Salesbury, in tempore Henry VIII.*" This very rare volume is a printed book, and, therefore, was not sent to me with the Hengwrt MSS., though catalogued with them. There is, however, a copy of it at Peniarth. It has an amusing introduction on the title-page: "*A DICTIONARY in Englyshe and Welshe moche necessary to all such Welshemen as will spedly learne the englyshe tōgue thought vnto the kynges maiestie very mete to be*"

sett forthe to the vse of his graces subjectes in Wales." The definition of *onion*, too, in the Dictionary, is very amusing: "Wynwyn, Llyseun o ddyryr gwragedd wrth eu llygait er kymel wylo pan vo meirw eu gwyr." 4to, printed in London, it is supposed, in 1547.

124. A valuable genealogical MS., in Welsh, written, probably, at the end of the reign of Henry VII, and early in that of Henry VIII. 4to, in its original binding, with some elegant stamped patterns upon it. This volume is, in a slight degree, imperfect.

125. "Peth o eiriadur Dr. Powell." The MS. thus described was not found by Mr. Aneurin Owen, but I have no doubt that the one which I have placed under this number is the missing one, marked in his catalogue, "125." With it is another vocabulary, somewhat imperfect, nearly the whole of it in the same hand as a considerable portion of No. 125. Perhaps they belong to each other. For Dr. Powell, see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." Upon examining the handwriting of this vocabulary with a letter, in my possession, of Dr. Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, I have little doubt that the former is in his autograph. Also, upon comparing some of the definitions in MS. 125 with those in his Dictionary, they are many of them almost verbally the same. These are additions to the Dictionary of Dr. Powell, of a much later date. The MSS. catalogued under number 125, are in 4to, and of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

128. A small thick 4to MS. of Welsh poetry, in a hand of the sixteenth century, by far the greater part by Howel and Hugh Davi; but this volume also contains poems by David Lluyt, Llewelyn ap Morgan, Gytto or Glynn, David ap Gwilym, John ap Ffelpod, Howel Kae Llwyd, and Bedo Brwynllys. Some few of the pieces are imperfect.

130. A small 4to MS. of poetry and genealogy, in the autograph of the eminent poet, Simwnt Vychan. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") Amongst the pedigrees is that of Gawen

Goodman, of Ruthin, at folio 46 ; that of Tudur Aled, the bard, at folio 60 ; and at folio 66, that of some of the descendants of Osborn Wyddel. (See Williams's "Dictionary," above referred to.) This MS. is soiled, and at the end the edges are considerably worn, but it is a valuable collection, particularly considering whose hand it is written in. Sixteenth century.

133. This MS. is described by Mr. Aneurin Owen, as "an old volume, containing: 1, Prophecies and Poetry by Merddin; 2, Cerdd Adda Vras ai bergam; 3, Prophecies." The prophecies in this volume are in Welsh, English, and Latin. In it, is a short obituary and register of remarkable events, written in the fifteenth century, on vellum, recording, amongst its contents, the death of Owen Glyndwr, upon St. Matthew's Day, 1415. 4to, fifteenth century.

134. This MS., all in Welsh, is represented as missing, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed and MS. catalogues. I have, however, been able to find and identify it. It is in a very mutilated condition, and probably was so when a catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. was made by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in 1658; for, from his description of this volume, "Llyfr o law Gwilym Tew ag ynddo lawr o hên bethau," it would seem that he could not very easily give a list of its contents. The same description is repeated by Mr. Aneurin Owen. Amongst the contents, I have been able to make out: a tract on physiognomy; a few pages of genealogy; poetry by Gruffudd Gruc, Dauit ap Gwylim, Madoc Benfras, Iolo Goch, Ednyved ap Gr., Gruffudd ap Maredudd ap dd (David), Gruffudd Vychan ap Gr. ap Ednyved, and Rhys Brydydd. For Gwilym Tew, see No. 34. He, as also many of the poets named here, will be found in Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen." Small 4to, fifteenth century.

135. "Llyvyr compot manuel (Computationum Manuale, or Manual of Computation, for the regulation of the Calendir), o waith David Nanmor (see Williams's "Dictionary"), and old Cywyddau to Rys of

Tywyn." It is quite certain that this MS., which also contains poetry by the celebrated David ap Gwilym, is the same as appears in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue, under 264, as a "Volume of Poetry by Davydd Nanmor," and is so described, under 266, in Mr. Owen's 4to MSS. catalogues; indeed, it is numbered 266, inside. It is extremely probable that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the present volume is in the autograph of David Nanmor. On one of the leaves is written, in a contemporary hand, "wrytyn at Bethkel" (Bethgelert), in which parish Nanmor resided. Thin small 4to, somewhat torn and imperfect at the end. Fifteenth century.

145. "Aluredi Beverlacensis Historia de gestis Regalibus Regum Britanniae." At the end of this MS. is a passage, commencing, "Datus est eciam Episcopatus Couentrensis", etc., which is not to be found in Hearne's edition of the writings of this historian. The passage is in a different hand from the rest of the MS. On the last leaf of the volume, Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, has written: "Totum transcripsi fideliter Ego Guil. Mauricius Lansiliensis. Anno Dni. 1663. Laus Deo." 4to, fifteenth century.

150. The contents of this MS. are thus given by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in his catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., made in 1658, and Mr. Aneurin Owen has copied him: "A very fair ancient Book in vellum, containing the Charters of Burton-upon-Trent; Item, the Laws of Glanvill; Item Literæ de summa Bernardi; Item, a number of old State-letters, betwixt the Pope, Emperor, and Kings and Bishops of England." Almost throughout the volume, which is a closely and beautifully written one of the thirteenth century, are letters or charters, amounting to a very great number, relating to the Monastery of Burton-upon-Trent. It contains several documents of the same sort, which appear but *forms*. Towards the end, is a collection of letters or charters of the Saxon kings of England. 4to.

154. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," vellum, folio;

written about 1420. This MS. is about to be published, under the editorship of F. J. Furnivall, Esq. It is somewhat imperfect.

155. "*Vita Griffini filii Conani Regis Venedotiæ*," a translation from Welsh into Latin, by Nicholas Robinson, Bishop of Bangor. See Wynn's "*History of the Gwydir Family*," 8vo edition, page 2, and No. 406. Upon comparing the handwriting of this MS. with the bishop's autograph signature to a deed at Peniarth, I am inclined to believe that the MS. is in his hand. Folio, sixteenth century.

156. "*Poems of Tudur Aled*," who was living upon 20th July, 1523, in a hand contemporary, or nearly so, with the author. A notice of this poet will be found in Williams's "*Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*." The index to these poems, at the end of the volume, is in the autograph of Dr. Davies, author of the Latin and Welsh Dictionary. They are all in Welsh. Folio.

157. "*Life of St. Cadoc*" (see No. 227), and the "*Liber Landavensis*," in Latin. This is the transcript from which the "*Liber Landavensis*" was published by the Welsh Manuscript Society, and a fac-simile from it is given at pages 2 and 8 of their volume; but the original MS.; which formerly belonged to the Cathedral of Llandaff, was afterwards in Selden's Library, and is now in that of P. B. Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, in Yorkshire, and Gwysaney, in Flintshire. When the binding of the original was perfect, it was of oak boards, one of which remains, and they were overlaid with gold and silver, and partially jewelled. Some of the small pins, which fixed the metal work to the oak, are also yet remaining; and there are traces of precious metal round a bronze figure in the centre, formerly gilt, and still partially so. This figure, until lately, was supposed to represent St. Teilo, but there is now no doubt that it is an image of Our Lord. (See "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," for July 1868, page 311.) Folio, vellum, seventeenth century; the whole in the hand of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt. In the third volume of the "*Cam-*

brian Register," page 301, is a correspondence, the autograph of which is in Peniarth MS., No. 6, showing Mr. Vaughan's anxiety for the loan of the "*Liber Landavensis*," for his transcription; and, in the present volume, is a copy of this correspondence, and some other letters on the same subject.

158. The contents of this volume are thus given, in the original catalogue of these MSS., made by Mr. William Maurice, of Llansilin, in 1658: "A very fair book of ancient collections, written by Mr. Robert Vaughan, containing the History of Cnute and Swayne, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Item Catalogus..... MS. in Bibliothecâ Cottin. Item Cat. Regum Hiberniæ. Item synodus Patricii ex Codicibus Item Acta Sancti Albani. Item de Glastonburia. Item ex Registro Landavensi, Vita Elgari, Sampsonis. Sancti Patricii ex Bibliothecâ Regis, MS. &c. Vita Sanctæ Praxedis &c." This is a very inadequate description of the contents of the MS. It is a closely written folio, entirely in the autograph of the antiquary of Hengwrt, and is a collection, which must have been made with very great labour, of transcripts, extracts, and notes, from the Cottonian and other MSS., upon ecclesiastical and historical subjects. It would probably take *pages* to give a complete catalogue of the contents of this volume.

166. A large collection of Welsh poetry, by the following bards, of many of whom notices will be found in Williams's "*Biographical Dictionary*": Gwilim ap Ieuan Hên, Griffith Hiraethoc, one of the poems in his own autograph, written in 1539; another, also in his own autograph, in 1545, (there is a considerable portion of this MS. in his hand), Huw ap David, Lewys Mon, Lewys ap Edward, Gruffith ap Ieuan, Sion Trevor, John Tudur, Sion Keri, Tudur Aled, John ap Howel, Morus ap Howel, Sir David ap Owen, Gruffith ap Ieuan, Llewelyn ap David Vychan, Sypin Kyfeiliog, Siankyn Brydydd, Rys Goch o'r yri, Jankin ap Einion, Doctor John Kent, Taliesin, David Koed (this poem is in the hand of

Simwnt Vychan; there is more in his autograph in the volume), Deio ap Jeuan Du, Ywain ap Llewelyn Moel, Sion Keri, David Nanmor, Howel David ap Ieuan ap Rys, Ieuan ap Howel Swrdwal, Sir Lewis Denthwr, Lewis y Glyn (Lewis Glyn Cothi). Among the other contents of this MS. are: Rules for the Eisteddfod to be held at Caerwys, the 20 July, 15 Hen. VIII, under that King's Commission to Sir Wm. Griffith, Knt., Chamberlain of N. Wales, and Sir Roger Salusbury, Steward of Denbigh, and others, "drwy bersenal gyngor Gruff. ap Jeuan gwr bonhedig, a Thudur Aled, bardd kadeirioc, a llawer o vonedigion a doethion eraill." Also, towards the end of the volume, are some prophecies in English, commencing with those of Merlynus Ambrosius. Several of the pieces are torn and injured. 4to, sixteenth century, except, perhaps, the prophecies of Merlin, which seem to be in a hand of the early part of the next century.

167. A thin quarto volume, containing poems by Sion Tudur, Tudur Aled, Griffith Hiraethog, and others of the Welsh poets. I find by experience, in describing No. 166, that if, in giving the contents of every MS., I name each poet, a poem by whom I may find in it, it will so extend the catalogue as to make it too long for the pages of the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*." This MS. is in the autograph of Dr. Davies of Mallwyd; it is in some parts imperfect. Seventeenth century.

168. "*Llyvyr Morus Evan, o Lanvyllin*," a volume almost entirely of Welsh poetry, containing some of the compositions of William Lleyl, by whom there is an elegy on the death of the eminent Welsh poet and genealogist, Griffith Hiraethog; another, by the same person, on the death of the poet, Sir Owen ap Gwilim; there are also poems by David ap Edmund, Sion Tudur, and Ralph ap Robert, by whom there is an elegy on the death of Tudur Aled; and the volume contains compositions by other Welsh poets. There is also in it a portion of the pedigree of the Herbert of Cemmaes, and Wynne of Glyn, now of Peniarth, families; and at the

end of the book is given the names of the Five Royal Tribes, and the names and arms of the Fifteen other Tribes of Wales. "Morus Evan," the former owner of this MS., is described by the Rev. William Wynn, Rector of Llangynhaval (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"), in whose hand there are several notes in the volume, as an *antiquary* of Llanvyllin. 4to, sixteenth century.

169. "Dwned Davydd Ddu." This volume, which was written 1593, contains most part of No. 66, and it has the contents of some pages which are missing in that MS. (Refer to No. 66.)

170. This is a collection of Welsh poetry, by Tudur Aled, Doctor John Kent, Bedo Aerdrem, Iolo Goch, and Llewelyn ap Gutten, by whom there is an elegy upon the death of Griffith Hiraethog. The MS. also contains compositions by others of the poets of Wales. Several of these are in the handwriting of their authors; as instances, one by David ap David Lloyd, dated in 1599, is doubtless in his autograph, as are two by Rees Cain, the one dated in 1582, the other in 1600. There are, also, some verses upon the building of the tower of Wrexham Church, in 1507 :

"Pen fwried klochdu, pan ni seroedd ir llawr
A rhoe 'r llall lle 'r ydoedd
Mil a haner ner nefoed
A saith pen gyfrifais oedd.
Dyna 'r amser i bwriwd
Y clochdu pren ir llawr
Ag y koded yr hwn syd
Yr o wan yn Wrexam."

4to; the last poem is imperfect.

171. The contents of this MS., which are for the most part poetry and genealogy, I believe to have been written about the year 1505, certainly in the reign of Henry VII, and perhaps part of it before that year. At the commencement of the first leaf, I find, "Incipit Liber rachau," and at the end of same leaf, "Explicit liber rachau"; then follows "Incipit Liber Doned sive Donati," and at folio 27 is "Explicit Liber Donati." At

folio 22 is "Llyvyr kerddwriaeth." At folios 15, 16, 17, is a sort of obituary, and some chronological notes, many of both being very incorrect. Folio, in Welsh. This is one of the MSS. that Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt obtained through the agreement between him and Mr. Jones of Gellilyfdy, that the survivor should have both collections. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.")

172. Poetry, mostly Welsh, but a small proportion in English, and Prophecies, some also of which are in English, and written in or after the year 1484. One of the English poetical compositions is entitled "de ffratribus & sororibus." Amongst the poetical writers in Welsh, are Taliesin, Ieuan ap Rytherch, Rytherch ap Ieuan Llwyd (I suspect this to be a mistake for his son, the poet, whose name next precedes), Ieuan Brydydd Hir o Vyrionnydd, and others. To Ieuan ap Rytherch, Jasper Griffith, who was appointed Warden of Ruthin, 9th Feb., 1599, and appears to have owned this book, has appended the following note: "bonheddig o enaur glyn yn Sir Aberteifi yn amser H. 5. Tad y gwr hwn a bioedd y llyfr a elwir y Gwyn i Rydderch ac y sydd yn awr gyda mi. Jasp. Gr." (See Nos. 4 and 5, in this catalogue.) Small 4to, fifteenth century, slightly imperfect.

173. An imperfect MS., containing old Laws. At page 26, will be found the names of the Cantreds and Comotes of Wales, in the time of Prince Llewelyn ap Griffith, and near the end, are some chronological notes, one of them, certainly, not correct. 4to, end of fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century; all in Welsh.

174. "Ascent of the Blessed Virgin to Heaven, and British Prophecies"; all in Welsh. Imperfect, thin 4to, fifteenth century. I am pretty sure that this MS. is in the hand of Guttin Owen. (See No. 113.)

174. "History of Maxen, Constans, and Constantine." This MS., described by Mr. Aneurin Owen as "two inches and a half thick," is so stained in parts, as to be nearly illegible, and some of the leaves are torn.

It certainly has never been as thick as is stated by him, since it has been in the present cover, which is a leaf of a fine old missal. The sewing of the cover is very old, probably much older than any catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. I see, by a note on one of the pages, that the present MS. is a copy of an imperfect one, and, if I read the note correctly, the copy was made in the year 1477. 4to.

176. A thick quarto volume of Welsh poetry, nearly the whole of it in the autograph of Lewis Dwnn. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.") Of the compositions by Lewis Dwnn, in this volume, I find but one which is not dated. Sixteenth, and early in the seventeenth centuries.

177. "Medical Receipts"; in Welsh. This MS. contains the Latin and Welsh names for certain plants. Small 4to, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

178. This volume seems to be made up of fragments from several MSS. It contains, almost wholly, medical receipts, one page of which has the date of 1483; but, at the commencement of the volume, there is a long prayer, and directions for some religious exercises, styled "*cursus de eternâ sapientiâ*." There are, also, copies of ancient deeds, relating to places in Oxfordshire. At folio 32, is a collection of the Latin and English names of plants, probably those of medical virtue; and at folio 41, and on a leaf, not numbered, following folio 100, are some examples of Arabic numerals of the fifteenth century. There is the following amusing recipe, at folio 14 of a sort of supplement: "To make White face. Take the blossoms of benes and distill a water thereof and washe thyself therewyth thou shalte be white and fayre. *Probatum est.*" This MS. is in English, Latin, and one page in French. If it is a collection of fragments, as I suspect, they must have been put together in the fifteenth century, and additional receipts subsequently written into the book, for the original paging is in numerals of that age. 4to; fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

179. Another collection of medical receipts. The greater part of this curious MS., which is written in Latin, English, and French, may be assigned, probably, to the earlier half of the fifteenth century. Amongst the receipts is one, "*contra domorum combustionem*," and there are collections of the names of herbs. I suspect that the commencement of the volume is slightly imperfect, and it has been considerably injured by damp. 4to.

180. The contents of this volume, again, are tracts upon medicine. It is written in Latin, and contains three MSS., the second of which is slightly, the third much, injured by rats. To the first, is the following heading: "*In notabile primus est Arnoldi. Incipit regimen sanitatis ad inclitum dominum regem aragonum ab ordinacione directum, de aeris et man... omni congruitate.*" Of a heading to the second tract, I am able to make out only "*Incipiuntci.....tegni galieni.*" Small 4to, vellum; fifteenth century.

181. Another volume of medical receipts, a beautifully written MS. of, I believe, the fourteenth century. At the first page is the following heading, in red letter: "*Incipit compendium salernie que membris valent aut nocent,*" and an illuminated initial letter. 4to, vellum, Latin and English.

182. A beautifully written MS., of the fifteenth century, upon the science of surgery, in Latin. There are some fine initial letters, and at the first page is this heading: "*Albubecri Araxi filii racarie, liber incipit, qui ab eo uocatus est almasor, eo quod regis mansoris ysaac filii precepto editus sit. Verba albubecri.*" The last chapter is slightly imperfect. Small folio.

183. This is a transcript, made in 1681, of Simwnt Vychan's Grammar, and very imperfect. Folio.

184. I cannot find this volume, but there is very great irregularity in the numbers here. In *one* of Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, 184 is represented as containing "poetry"; 185 occurs twice, both "modern poetry"; and 186 is "poetry transcribed by the Rev.

Wm. Wynne"; 187 is "Y Cynveirdd Cymreig," and 188 is "54 Cywydd," &c. In his other two catalogues, 184 is as above; 185 is "modern poetry"; 186 the same; 187 "poetry transcribed by the Rev. Wm. Wynne"; and 188 "Y Cynfeirdd Cymraeg." Referring to the MSS. themselves, there are two volumes marked 186, one having some little of it in the autograph of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, the other containing entirely, transcripts by him, and the Rev. Evan Evans. I am inclined to believe that one of the duplicates above referred to, is 184. For the Rev. Wm. Wynn, and the Rev. Evan Evans, see Williams's "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."

185. A volume of modern transcripts, nearly all of the eighteenth century, and nearly all, works of the old Welsh poets. Folio.

186. This MS., in Mr. Aneurin Owen's *printed* catalogue, is described as "Various modern Poetry." There is much in it that may be termed modern, and a good deal that certainly is hardly so now. It contains poems in the autographs of the following, some of them very eminent, Welsh scholars: Philip John Philip, the Rev. Wm. Wynn, Sion Rydderch, Richard Morris, Rev. John Thomas, Rev. Lewis Morris, Rev. Evan Evans, Rev. Ellis Wynn ("Bardd Cwsg"); also, some fragments of prophecies, in the hand of the latter, and some verses by Wm. Vaughan, of Corsygedol, Esq., Lieut., Custos Rotulorum, and M.P. for Merionethshire. Folio; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

187. This MS. has originally been numbered as another 186, but has been altered by myself to 187. In two of Mr. Owen's catalogues, it is so numbered. It is entirely in the autographs of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, and the Rev. Evan Evans, and contains transcripts from works of some of the old Welsh poets; fragments of history and genealogy; a copy of a letter from Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to the corporation of Denbigh; a transcript of the Statutes of Ruthin School; an index to a volume of poetry of Sir Thomas ap Wil-

liam; triads; and a List of Welsh Bards. Inside the cover is written, "Llaw W. W. ac Ieuan Fardd, ac Offeiriad" (the Rev. Evan Evans) "yw'r Llyfr hwn. Robert Wynn's 1782, i Ryffydd Roberts"; and, at the foot of a poem by the Rev. Evan Evans, he has written, "Jeuan Fardd ac Offeiriad, ai Cant, ag ai ysgrifennodd yma, ai law ei hun, mehefin yr 28, 1758, a aned Anno D. 1731, mai 20^d. O.S., yn y Gynhawdre, ymhlwyf Lledrod, ynghwmmwd Mefenydd, yngantref Ilar (a elwyd gynt lech Aeron), yn Swydd Geredigiawn."

188. "Y Cynveirdd Cymraeg." This, in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, is said to be "transcribed by the Rev. W. Wynne." It is certainly not in his hand; it is more like that of the Rev. Evan Evans, but I do not believe that it is an autograph of either. 4to; eighteenth century.

189. "Fifty-four Cywyddau Ymryson rhwng Edmund Prys a Gwilym (William) Cynwal" (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"); and a large collection of North Wales pedigrees, written about the time of James I; after them, some of, apparently, somewhat later date—one of about the year 1681, containing part of the pedigree of the Wynnes of Glyn and Wern, and of a branch of the Mostyn family. Folio; seventeenth century.

190. Transcript of the "Gododin," by Griffith Roberts, M.D., of Dolgelley. I believe that, upon the death of Dr. Roberts, if not during his lifetime, his MSS. were bought by the Vaughan family. 4to; eighteenth century.

191. A volume, almost entirely of poetry, and containing poems by Edward Morris, Iolo Goch, David Nanmor, John Tudur, Edward Urien, and others of the Welsh poetical writers. At the end, are the names of the Cantreds and Comotes of Wales, and a collection of words, "Hen Cymraeg ar Cymraeg Sathredig." Much of this MS. is in the handwriting of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, before mentioned. It appears to have belonged to the family of Wynn of Maesyneuadd, and contains

elegies and laudatory verses upon members of that family. 4to; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

192. "The Psalms of David, done into English verse, by Sir Philip Sydney." 4to; in a hand of the eighteenth century.

193. "Brithwaith. 1638." Welsh poetry. 4to, seventeenth century, some of the writers being amongst the more eminent of the Welsh poets. This MS. is represented by Mr. Aneurin Owen as transcribed by "William Morris," of Llansilin. It certainly belonged to him, but the handwriting appears to me to be too early for his time.

194. A volume of Poems by some of the more eminent of the Welsh poets, and Triads, entirely in the autograph of the Rev. Wm. Wynn, the commencement of this MS. having been written by him in 1755.

195. A very valuable collection of North Wales pedigrees, written in the year 1540, but slightly imperfect. One cannot, however, respect the author, Sir Thomas ap Ieuan ap David. After giving the pedigree of his family, and the descendants of his brothers, and of all his sisters who had any, he tells us that he himself was ordained priest at Rome, upon Easter night 1500, Alexander being Pope; that by a certain woman, whose name *and pedigree* he gives, he had a daughter named Katherine, who was born between the two festivals of St. Mary, in the harvest, 1507, the Sunday letters being "A. C." Is it not extraordinary that he should thus blazon his disgrace? Did he do so as a penance for his immorality? or had he, as has been suggested to me by a friend in the Roman Church, a "licence of concubinage"? This MS. is referred to by Griffith Hiraethog, about the year 1550, in his "Llyfyr mawr," Hengwrt MS. 107. Folio (tied up with No. 443.)

196. A thick quarto volume of Welsh poetry, containing, amongst works of the older poets, compositions by some of the more recent ones; for instance, William and Richard Philip, Hugh Morris, Edward Morris, etc. Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

197. A thin quarto volume of Welsh poetry, entirely in the autograph of John Cain, the poet and genealogist, of Oswestry, son of the more eminent Rhys Cain. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary.")

198. A large and interesting collection of Welsh pedigrees. In this MS., is much of the handwriting of John Davies, author of a very rare book, "A Display of Heraldry." The present volume appears at one time to have belonged to John Reynolds of Oswestry, who was Davies's nephew, and, obtaining his MSS., compiled a very incorrect book of Welsh pedigrees, printed at Chester in 1739. It is entitled "The Scripture Genealogy," etc., and is now extremely rare, a copy having been sold at Lord Berwick's sale for, I think, £13. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary," and No. 234 in this catalogue.) Small 4to; seventeenth century.

199. A Treatise upon Astrology, partly in Welsh, partly in English. 4to; seventeenth century; apparently not of much value.

200. A large collection of Welsh poetry, containing compositions by some of the more eminent of the poets. At folio 44, are some curious verses by Tudur Penllyn, English and Welsh mixed. This MS. has also the pedigree of Queen Elizabeth from Adam! The volume is, unfortunately, much torn and injured. Folio; sixteenth century.

201. A transcript of the "Black Book of Carmarthen" (Hengwrt MS. 11), in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. Dr. Guest describes this MS. as a very correct transcript of the original. This volume is numbered outside as 200. 8vo, vellum.

201. There are two volumes so numbered in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue. This is a small 4to MS., in Latin, on vellum, of, I think, the thirteenth or, certainly, the fourteenth century. At the commencement are some tracts on Astrology, one of them beginning, "hee sunt sortes apostolorum que numquam fallunt." It contains, also, the "Secretum Secretorum" of Aristotle; and a tract "de significationibus tonitruui."

On one of the leaves, a monk of Evesham has thus asserted the ownership of this MS.: "Iste liber constat Dompño Johanni Alert^r monacho Evushamie."

202. This volume and its contents are thus described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's printed catalogue of these MSS.: "Elutherius, a Religius Dialogue. 2. Pedigree of the Patron Saints. 3. Triads, Proverbs, &c. Part paper, part vellum. Quarto." The first of these is in English, and on paper, in a hand of the fifteenth century. I believe it to be the same tract as the "Lucidarye," one edition of which was supposed, till lately, to have issued from the press of Caxton, and the only other edition was printed by Wynkyn de Worde. The second tract in this volume, is on paper, and is headed, "Y discybl ar athro," and belonged to, and was probably written by, a "Hugh Evans," in 1583. The third tract, written on vellum, is imperfect at the beginning and end, and does not appear to agree with Mr. Owen's description of it. It is in Welsh, upon a religious subject, and undoubtedly in the same hand as the "Sanct Greal," written in the time of Henry VI, No. 49 in this collection. The next tract is of the end of the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century. Some of the contents of it, also, are imperfect. At the first page, I find "Enweu ynys brydin yw hyn," and "anret vryen yv hon yma weithon"; afterwards there are triads, and "Boned y seint." Further on are proverbs; then a heading, "Seint awstin adywaut hyn yn wir"; then, "llyma englynion dydbravt bellach"; then "Glasg... rdgerd verdin"; and at the end, "Englynnion gereint vab erbin," the end of which is wanting. This MS. is sewn in a fragment of a beautiful illuminated religious service book, of the fifteenth century, part of which is in English. In the Visitation of the Sick, the address to the sick person is curious: "Mi der son in god, you hyst fast in yi wey to godward; ther you chalt see all thy formfaderes, apostles, martris, confessours, and virgynns, and all men and wymmene that ben sauýd, and yfor be off good comfort in god." 4to.

203. A large and valuable collection of poetry and Welsh pedigrees; the poetical compositions are many of them by the more eminent of the Welsh poets. The greater part of this MS. was written about the year 1586, and much of it is supposed to be in the hand of Sion Tudur; but it also contains transcripts in the autograph of Mr. John Jones of Gellilyfdy (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary"). The MS. also contains the "Statut Gruffydd ap Kynan ar y gwyr wrth gerdd," and lists of the sheriffs of the counties of Flint and Denbigh. 4to.

204. A very valuable MS., of the sixteenth century, nearly all of it in the hand of Sir Thomas ap William, before mentioned (see No. 60). Amongst its contents are, "Leges Houeli, cognomenti Boni, Kyureith Houel dha ap Cadelh, brenhin holh Gymry, Anno verbi incarnati 940. Ex Latino exemplari in multis corrupto, et partim restitutæ, per Tho. Gulielmum Cambrobrytanum, Medicum, 1594"; Pedigree of Queen Elizabeth, and descent of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Charter of Manumission granted by Henry VII to the Welsh; Charter granted by Edward I to the Abbey of Bardsey, in Welsh; "Meddianæ (neu pardynæ) Ynys Enlliv, in Latin, Welsh, and English; 2. Cywydd yr xx mil Saint Ynys Enlliv; Buchedd St. Andras; Poetry; Genealogy of Dewi; Buchedd Beuno; Buchedd Mair Madlin; Buchedd St. Margaret; Buchedd Gwenvrewi." Amongst its contents, also, is a curious pardon from Boniface IX, found in the grave of Sir Gerard Braybrook, in St. Paul's, London; and at the end of the volume, are some chronological notes of the fifteenth century. 4to.

205. "The Consuetudinary of Sarum." I am told by a gentleman who has transcripts of large portions of the "Consuetudinary of Sarum," that his version does not contain "De ordinatione Chori in Ecclesiis Conventualibus vel parochialibus," which this MS. has. It is imperfect at the end, but appears to be slightly so. Small 4to, vellum; fifteenth century.

206. A thick 4to volume of South Wales pedigrees,

on a fly-leaf of which, the antiquary, Robert Vaughan, has written, "Llyfr o lachau deheubarth o law Wiliam Llyn,"—a book of South Wales pedigrees by the hand of William Lleyn. Nearly all of it is in his hand, but some little, I think, is in that of Griffith Hiraethog; and at the end of the MS. are some pedigrees written by a person who thus terminates them: "Per me cuius aŋie deus micerere ā 1573. R. T." Sixteenth century.

207. A small 4to, imperfect, containing a collection of English laws, written upon vellum, in the thirteenth century, in Norman French. Amongst its contents are, "le liure des personels, le liure des condicōns de vileins, le liure des disseisines, le liure de mort dauncestre, & primes de Intrusions de establissement de dowarie," etc.

208. Another volume of English laws, of the same size and age as the preceding one. This MS. also, is written in Norman French. It begins with "La grant chartre"; then follows "La chartre de la floreste"; then "Westmonster le primer, Gloucestre, Westmonter le Seconde, Wincestre, Merton, Marleberge, Lestatut del eschequer, Distresse del eschequer," etc.; being altogether, a very large collection.

209. This MS. appears to be made up of several tracts, and fragments of several. The subject of it is principally, Latin grammar, with some English explanations; and here and there, interspersed with the grammar, long compositions in Latin verse. The volume gives one very much the notion of having been the Latin exercise-book of a mediæval young gentleman *in statu pupillari*. It belonged to, and very much of it is in the handwriting of, Thomas Pennant, who was afterwards abbot of Basingwerk, in Flintshire; and who, if one may judge from this collection, was a very industrious youth—at all events he thought himself so, for I find here and there, throughout its pages, "Thomas Pennant bonus puer." For a notice of Abbot Thomas, see Pennant's "Whiteford and Holywell," p. 33. I will add the following distich from one of the pages of the MS., "Iste liber constat Thome Pennant, testante Ieuan ap Gruff.:

"Si pen notatur, & nant ei sociatur,
Nomen scriptoris, per literas significatur."

4to, vellum and paper, fifteenth century.

210. Contains the Laws of Howel Dda; medical receipts; a sort of concordance of the Bible; list of the peers of England in 1641; sheriffs of Montgomeryshire and under-sheriffs to 1644, inclusive; notes from the writings of Higden and other historians; notes of the births of a family of the name of Jasper, of Guilsfield—much of the volume is in the hand of John Jasper; Poetry, etc. 4to, imperfect, seventeenth century; Latin, English, and Welsh.

211. A small 4to volume, of the fifteenth century, containing two tracts: the first, extracts from Scripture, in Latin, in two series,—the one of which is entitled "Mandata", the other, "Consilia Christi." The other tract in this volume thus describes itself: "This is the Abbey of the holy gost, that is fonded in a place that is cleped the conciens." It was written by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and the MS. now referred to must certainly have been contemporary with him. On one of the fly-leaves of this volume is a set of mediæval Arabic numerals.

212. An elegy upon the death of Wm. Thomas, of Carnarvon, Esq., in 1596, in Welsh; Grammar of Edeyrn Davawd Aur; some copies of deeds relating to the dissolved monastery of Basingwerk, *temp.* Henry VIII; and a copy of a charter from Edward VI to John Earl of Warwick, and Jane his wife, of lands in Flintshire, dated 19th July, in the sixth year of his reign; moral poetry, in Welsh, by Richard White, martyr; directions for laying on gold leaf, making fireworks, and for tricks, and playing at cards; also some pedigrees, medical receipts, etc. This is one of the MSS. which came into the possession of Mr. Vaughan, the antiquary, from Mr. John Jones of Gellilyfdy, and part of it is in the autograph of the latter. 4to; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some part of this volume was written upon Feb. 24, 1599.

213. This is a very valuable and interesting MS., though somewhat torn and injured. Nearly the whole of it appears to have been written in and about the year 1509, by an Edward ap Rees, of Strata Marcella, who held the offices of auditor and recorder of Powis. It contains a very large number of transcripts and precedents of deeds relating to the lordship of Oswestry, to places in Oxfordshire, etc., in the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, to Strata Marcella, to the lordship of Chirk, to Holt, etc. 4to. (See No. 65.)

214. "*Admirabile & inestimabile opus Stenographie, A Joanne Tritemio, Abbate Spangheymensi, Anno Christi 1501 conscriptum, nunc demum a tenebris et pulveribus, in quibus sepultum hactenus iacuit, erutum, diligentia et studio Jacobi Casteluitrei.*" Folio, seventeenth century.

215. This is a large and very valuable collection of original elegies and laudatory verses, in Welsh, upon a very great number of individuals of the gentry of Wales, (nearly all of North Wales), by John Cain of Oswestry, son of the more celebrated Rhys Cain (see Williams's "Biographical Dictionary,") before referred to. With but one or two exceptions, these poems, every one of which is dated, are in the autograph of John Cain. I look upon this MS. as little, if in any degree, inferior to one of the heralds' visitations. Almost every poem, particularly the elegies, gives information as to the pedigree, the marriage, and the children of the person in whose honour it is written. The period which these compositions embrace is from 1623 to 1648. Folio.

216. A large collection of Welsh pedigrees, nearly all in the autograph of John Cain (see No. 215), but a very few in other hands, one in the hand of Sion Klywedog. (See Williams's "Biographical Dictionary.") The volume also contains a letter from one of the well known Randle Holmes, heralds and genealogists of Chester. Some few leaves at the end, are imperfect. Folio, seventeenth century.

217. A list of the freeholders in Flintshire, and a col-

lection of pedigrees; in particular, one of the Talacre branch of the Mostyn family. The list of freeholders was drawn out when Richard Parry was bishop of St. Asaph, who was consecrated Dec. 30, 1604; and during the lifetime of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Knt., who died Feb. 24, 1617. Folio.

218. A tract upon astrology; part of "Brut y Saeson"; life of St. Patrick; chronological notes; "Buchedd Mair Madlin"; "Buchedd Dewi"; "Buchedd Gwenfrewi". 4to, fifteenth century. Some of these tracts are imperfect, and torn.

219. Tracts upon astronomy, philosophy, and astrology, part on paper, part on vellum; mostly in Latin, but some little in English. 4to, fifteenth century. This MS. is somewhat imperfect.

220. This MS. is described in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues as "Franciscus Poeta Laureatus de Secreto Conflictu Querelas suas." I cannot find it; nor do I recollect ever to have seen it. I must, however, for in Mr. Aneurin Owen's catalogues, I perceive that I have marked this volume as found. Probably I did so before the death of the late Sir Robert William Vaughan, and if so, inadvertently, it may not have been sent to me.

221. Philosophical and logical tracts, and religious maxims, Latin and English. Small 4to, seventeenth century.

221A. "Calendarium Gregorium Perpetuum. Antverpiæ, ex officina Christophori Plantini, M.D.LXXXIII." Though a printed book, this volume has always been kept with the Hengwrt MSS. It belonged to Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser, and has his autograph signature on the title-page. 8vo.

222. Another survey of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, made in the reign of Henry VI. Folio; injured, and imperfect at the end. Bound with No. 103.

223. "The Red Book of Caus Castle in Shropshire"; a transcript in the autograph of the antiquary, Robert Vaughan. It embraces a period from 30 Aug. 1434 to 33 Hen. VI, 1454 or 1455. Folio.

(To be continued.)

PENMYNYDD AND THE TUDORS.

(Continued from p. 294.)

GRONO's wife was named Myfanwy, and nothing more is known of her. All the ordinary pedigrees of Penmynydd say that this pair had no son, and that the family was carried on through an only daughter, Morfydd, who was married to William ap Gruffudd ap Gwylim, the heir of Penrhyn in Carnarvonshire; and whose eldest son was, nevertheless, called Tudor. Recent research, however, gives great reason to doubt the truth of that statement, and to make it more probable that Tudor was Morfydd's brother. It always appeared remarkable, to say the least of it, that William ap Gruffudd ap Gwylim, the heir of one of the first houses in Wales, the representative of that first branch of Ednyfed's line which still bears the bloody heads, having married the heiress of a house which at that time was certainly the first in Anglesey, should have allowed his first-born son to keep the name of his mother only; and that this son should have borne only his mother's family arms, not his father's, and have been content to remain without any interest whatever in his father's estate of Penrhyn,—one far more valuable than that of Penmynydd,—which alone, according to the pedigrees, he actually inherited. But all occasion for surprise is removed if Tudor appears to be the brother, and not the son, of Morfydd, however late he may have come into possession. Morfydd and her husband lived at Penmynydd while his father possessed Penrhyn. William ap Gruffudd held a variety of offices, and must have been a very wealthy and powerful personage. He farmed the revenues of Anglesey, making what profit he could out of the crown rights there. He was, at the time of Grono's death, in 1382, farmer of Kemmeys manor in Anglesey. He was ringild of Dyndaethwy, and farmer

also of Nantmawr. In 1386 he was ringild of Talebolion, and as late as 1391 his name occurs in the accounts as seneschal of Menai hundred. In 1396 (19 R. II) he was appointed sheriff of Anglesey,—an office worth, according to the chamberlain's accounts, £200 a year. As sheriff he would have to look after the interests of the crown in all matters of forfeiture and the like, being therein assisted by the escheator. It is from the escheator's returns that we obtain that information of the sudden death of Grono, and the resumption into the hands of the king's officers of his lands during his son's minority, which has been already quoted. A minute account of certain prebends in the church at Holyhead, given in the *Record of Carnarvon*, is quoted from a book of William Griffith of Penmyndd.

The arrangement so made seems to have continued in force up to the end of the fourteenth century; and it is more than probable that, under colour of it, William ap Gruffudd and his wife enjoyed the Penmyndd lands, relinquishing them to her brother Tudor (left a minor in 1382) on his coming of age to enjoy them. This view is very greatly strengthened by the fact that William ap Gruffudd succeeded his father at Penrhyn, and subsequently married, for a second wife, a daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton (he was living in 1426), by whom, and by whom only, he appears to have had children, all of whom took and used the surname Griffith.

Tudor Fychan, then, we accept as the son of Gronow ap Tudor, and brother of Morfydd, whom we consider childless. Through Tudor Fychan came the family of Tudor of Penmyndd.

Gronow's two brothers, Rhys and William ap Tudor, were both in the service of King Richard II as captains of archers. This appears by the issues of pay made to them out of the Exchequer. In 1399 that king granted "*Will'o ap Tydore de Wallia armigero quem penes se retenuit*," £10 *per ann.* for life. A similar grant was also made to Rhys. Meredydd, another brother, it is generally believed, held some office about the person of the

then bishop of Bangor. Pennant styles him "*scutifer*." Others say he was butler or steward. Rapin repeats the tale that he was a brewer living at Bangor. Meredydd had for a wife Margaret, daughter of Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd. During his absence from home, about the commencement of the fifteenth century, she bore him a son, Owen, afterwards famous under the name of Owen Tudor, whose fortunes shall presently be traced. Some writers say that Meredydd's absence at that important juncture was caused by his having murdered William de Sutton, justiciary of North Wales; but one Kenrig ap Madoc (possibly only an accomplice) was undoubtedly hanged, in 1425, for that offence. Before 1392 Meredydd ap Tudor ap Grono held the important office of escheator of the county of Anglesey, William ap Griffith, the then sheriff, being, as has been mentioned, the husband of his niece at Penmynydd.

To go back a little. Margaret, the mother of these four brothers, and wife of Sir Tudor Vychan ap Grono, had a sister, Elen, who was married to a Merionethshire gentleman named Griffith Vaughan. Sir Tudor's sons were, therefore, first cousins to the son of Mr. Griffith Vaughan, who afterwards became very famous under the name of Owain Glyndwfr. Owain was brought up as a lawyer; but went to court in the days of Richard II, with whose royal confidence and intimacy he was honoured, and whom he served "with very great favour and credit." Richard seems to have had a leaning towards North Wales: he made many grants to towns and religious houses in it. The Patent Roll for 1394 shews his favour for Penmon Priory, to which he granted the patronage of the churches of Penrhos Llugwy and Llanfaes. When King Richard went to Ireland, at the head of his army, Owain Glyndwfr, as well as his cousins Rhys and William ap Tudor, held the rank of captain in it; and it is very possible that Meredydd may have served with a bishop of Bangor of Richard's nomination. During their absence from England, Henry of Lancaster suddenly arrived from France, claiming the

English crown; and before the unlucky holder of that article could get back, his adversary's success was assured. Landing at Milford, Richard, with his Welsh supporters, fell back upon Anglesey and Carnarvonshire: he himself, almost alone, journeyed to Conway. There he was met by the Earl of Northumberland and Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom, according to one account, he proposed abdication, confessing "his own inability and insufficiency to govern"; the fact probably being, that his long delay in appearing had caused most of his intending supporters to go home again.

The end of Richard's history everybody knows. He left Conway on a promise of his liberty being assured to him, was seized at Penmaenrhos by Henry Percy, and carried to Flint Castle; there he saw his conqueror, Henry of Bolingbroke; and from thence he went to the Tower. The strange tales of his death, his reappearance at the head of a faction, and the almost concurrent breaking out of that rebellion which was headed by his ardent squire, Glyndwfr, make one attribute many of Richard's acts to the hot-headed and wild advice of his Welsh followers, prominent among whom were the two Tudors and their cousin, Grono, then holding office also under the crown.

Failing to produce any movement towards replacing Richard on the throne, and at last believing that he really was no more, these men seem to have become alive to the necessity of reestablishing the kingdom of Cadwallader; and Owain, taking advantage of an old grievance between him and Lord Grey de Ruthin, raised the standard of revolt on his own account. What part Meredydd took in it, we do not know; but it is clear that Young, bishop of Bangor, appointed by King Richard, was continued in his office by Owain Glyndwfr, "Prince of Wales," who also made him his chancellor. M. Thierry, who seldom speaks without authority, says that among others collected around Owain Glyndwfr's standard were several members of "a powerful family named Tudour, descended from Ednyfed Fychan."

Rhys and William are witnesses to the seal of Owain, "Prince of Wales"; to a pardon which he was pleased to grant, in regal style, to one John ap Hoel ap Ievan; and there is every reason to think that the whole Tudor family were actively engaged in the harassing war directed by the squire of Glyndwfrdwy. Meredydd may have been with them when his son was born. Sir John Wynne pathetically wrote:

"Owen Glyndwr's warres, beginning in 1400, continued fifteen yeares, which brought such a desolation that greene grasse grew on the market-place in Llanrwst, called Bryn y botten, and the deere fled into the churchyard, as it is reported. This desolation arose from Owen Glyndwr's policie to bring all things to waste, that the English should find no strength nor resting-place."

Besides what injury was thus done by the Welsh themselves, the royal troops opposed to them created an infinity of damage. The Bishops of Bangor, in 1461 and 1481, when called upon to collect a subsidy from their clergy, made solemn returns to the writs, to the effect that the church was too impoverished to pay anything. Although the earliest of these dates is long after Glyndwfr's wars, much is said in the return of the damage suffered during their continuance. In the latter return allusion is also made to the wars of Jasper Earl of Pembroke. Both, however, include many other excuses; and the bishops were bound to admit that, in some cases, the poverty of their clergy and monastic houses had arisen from inundation, fire, and other accidents, pestilence, "*et alia varia mundi infortunia*." Both bishops use the same form of words when they say, simply enough, that this state of things is greatly to be deplored; but excuse themselves for not appointing collectors, as it would be superfluous to do so,—"*ideo superfluum est collectores deputare ubi nichil est colligend*."

Now, this state of the clergy and their churches, during and after Glyndwfr's time, may bear upon the question, was the tomb now at Penmynydd ever at Llanfaes? It is clear that the monks of that house

suffered especial damage, not only in these, but also in previous wars. Their tenths, amounting to £12:10:0 per annum, were remitted by King Edward II, in 1319, on the ground of damage suffered in the time of Madoc ap Llewelyn, the last insurrectionary leader before Glyndwfr, and on other grounds. A grant made to the Franciscans of Llanfaes by Henry IV, in 1414, just as Glyndwfr was going off the scene, especially mentions that their church was at that time *totaliter desolata*; and that Divine service, which had been maintained there *ab antiquo, diminutum et subtractum existit*; not absolutely discontinued, it was performed in a slight and imperfect manner. The king re-established there eight monks, two of whom were to be Welsh, in order that they might procure necessities for the sustenance of the brethren. Thus, although Llanfaes held the bodies of "many knights and squires who had been slain in the Welsh wars in the time of his progenitors," in the time of Henry V himself, and at the era given by Mr. Blore as the probable date of the Penmynydd tomb—that of the battle of Shrewsbury—the place was doubtless in a condition of poverty and disorder, and scarcely one likely to be selected as the site of so rich and handsome a monument.

As soon as ever Henry of Bolingbroke obtained the throne, he began to reward those who had put him there. To Hotspur, he granted (12 October, 1399) the entire county of Anglesey and the castle of Beaumaris. For four years, every royal and official appointment there was made by Percy, not by the king. Percy also held the chief command against the Welsh insurgents, who, as Sir Henry Ellis remarks, "hated Henry IV for his ill-usage of King Richard II." While Glyndwfr was further south, William and Rhys ap Tudor were working hard for the cause in Carnarvon and Denbigh. They seized Conway Castle, and Hotspur himself failed to dislodge them. The king sent him most peremptory orders to slay the rebels; but he found it more convenient to negotiate with them; and finally received and

sent up for consideration by the Privy Council a proposal made by William and Rhys for the surrender of Conway Castle and its contents, "*forsprys viaunde et boer qils dispenderent*", on a grant being secured to them of perfect indemnity and pardon, with liberty to go where they pleased, and a guarantee that no action should be taken against them by the burgesses of Conway, whose town they had burnt. All this was agreed to, and the castle eventually surrendered, in a most formal manner, by deed, to Hotspur. Whether he was all this time preparing his way to an alliance with the Welshmen on his own account, or whether they were actually too strong for him, is not clear; but Percy's conduct and extreme leniency seem remarkable. The deed of surrender even contained a proviso that the lands which had already been forfeited by the rebels should be returned to them—"q ceux qui traiterousement pristrent le susdit chastel avaient recompense pur les terres et tenz rentz et professions par eux forsaitz per la dite cause"; and they completed their nominal surrender, but virtual victory, by exacting a full and free pardon from Henry IV, in spite of which they were very soon again in arms against him. The very next year, Hotspur reported that Wales was quiet, with the exception of William ap Tudor and Rhys, who were in the mountains; while the contemporaneous Patent Roll contains an entry: "*De tractando cum Willo ap Tudor et aliis rebellibus in North Wallia.*"

Very soon afterwards, Percy and his father, having quarrelled with that king whom, only three years before, they had placed upon the throne, made terms with Glyndwfr and his Welshmen; they would kill Henry IV, and divide his kingdom between them, Owen reigning west of Severn. The battle of Shrewsbury defeated this pretty plan. Percy and a part of Owen's army were beaten in detail, the rest not having come up. Percy died blaming Owen, who made good his retreat, leaving, however, many good men dead upon the field. Rhys, William, and Meredydd ap Tudor, may have fought

there; but, though we have no history of the latter, we know that the two former survived the fight. Among the dead was Sir John Cockaigne, whose monument at Ashbourne so strongly resembles that at Penmynydd.

The gradual defection of the Welsh from Owen Glyndwfr has been attributed by the Glamorgan men, to the Anglesey contingent, and styled the "treason of Penmynydd in Mona." Yet his cousins seem to have stood by the Merionethshire "Prince of Wales" as steadily as any of his adherents. In 1412, they were captured and conveyed ignominiously to Chester, where they died the death of traitors by the headsman's hand. Their other cousin, Rhys Ddu of Erddrainiog, had, three years before, paid the same penalty of discontent; and by degrees the whole insurgent host melted away. There is something sad in the silent disappearance of the leader himself. His Welsh biographers say: "*Canodd farwél a'i filwyr yn dra galarus, efe a hwythau, gan dywedyd wrthynt ei fod yn myned i Ffraingc am gyn-northwy ond ni chlywyd byth son am dano ef.*" (He bade farewell to his soldiers very sorrowfully, he and they, saying that he was going to France for assistance; but nothing more was ever heard of him.) And Holinshed adds, "Despairing of all comfort, he fled, and lurked in caves and other the most solitary places, fearing to show his face to any creature; till at length, being starved for hunger and lack of sustenance, he miserably ended his life." Thomas de Elenham tells us also that Owen's son and heir became private servant to King Henry V.

What passed at Penmynydd during these momentous years, or who was in the occupation of the family seat, we cannot well ascertain. Tudor Fychan, succeeding in due course, would probably have lived there; and it was in his time, or in that of his son and successor, that his cousin, Owen Tudor, became a noted man at court. All that is known of Tudor Fychan is the bare pedigree statement that he married Agnes Puleston of Emral, and had a son, Owen, who seems to have been the first to adopt the surname of Tudor. It is curious

to note the Anglesey family using this style just at the same time as their cousins at Penrhyn took to using "Griffith" as a surname; and their more celebrated cousin at court, dropping his father's name altogether, began to use as a surname that of the old knight, his grandfather. There is another peculiarity with respect to the Penmynydd family proper. Owen ap Tudor, the son of Tudor Fychan, does not appear to have been a man of any note, nor to have taken any active part in the wars and troubles with which his relations, Owen Tudor, Jasper and Edmund, the Earls of Pembroke and Richmond, and, lastly, Henry of Richmond himself, had so much to do. Miss Lhwyd even says that he was "wirion", imbecile. And yet his son and grandson, and four of their direct descendants took the double surname, "Owen Tudor," or, as they wrote it, "Owen Theodor." Can this have been from a desire to connect themselves with their cousin at court?

Many Welshmen supported Henry VII on his arrival. He knew his local interest, and therefore landed in Wales. Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwleyn of Bodychen, in Anglesey, received from him the office of sheriff of that county for life, in acknowledgment of his services at Bosworth and elsewhere. The first Richard Owen Theodor of Penmynydd married a daughter of this Rhys; and it is not unreasonable to presume, even in the absence of proof, that this Richard, and perhaps Owen his father, may have fought beside Rhys, and beside the men of Gwydir, in aid of his kinsman, Henry of Richmond. Near Penmynydd there are places called "Y draig wen" and "Y draig coch", the white and the red dragon—strongly suggestive of the banner of Wales raised by Henry VII.

Owen, the son of Tudor Fychan, married Grace Bold, of Bold, in Lancashire. Grace Bold or Tudor was living in 1509. Three long generations, Grace's father-in-law, husband, and sons, bring us from 1382 to 1509. The latter were careful to describe themselves as John and William "Owen ap Tudor Fychan" and "Richard

Owen Theodor." Among them the custom of gavelkind still obtained; and, in accordance with it, a division of the family estates was made between them all. In 1507, Richard Bulkeley and Henry Bold made an award on the subject, under which William took Penmynydd, and Richard Carnan. Subsequently Richard became owner of the family mansion, very likely by purchase; for, shortly after that, William sold for fifty pounds to Archdeacon Richard Bulkeley—then busy in laying field to field for the future owners of Baronhill—"all his town of Dinsilwy Res, mess'es, quarreys, vileins, bondmen, rents, services, advowsons of chyrches, in Dinsilwy, with all his right claymes and advowsons of prebends in the colleche churche of Kayrekyby." Mr. William Tudor signs his name thus: "Wyllyam Owen ap Tudr vagn squyer." Richard Owen (ap Tudor) then became the representative head of the family and resided at Penmynydd, having married a daughter of the respectable house of Bodychen.

The buildings which remain standing at Penmynydd show nothing like a complete house of this period. Possibly in the old kitchen one might imagine a relic of Richard Owen's house; but there is really nothing by which to identify it. In the stable and barn, there are beams and carved stones which have at one time formed part of the old family mansion, but they have been removed and mutilated. On one side of a beam may be read, "*Nisi Dominus ædificat domum*"; but the initials at one end, and the date at the other, have been ruthlessly chopped away with an axe.

In 1514, a number of escheated and forfeited lands in Anglesey were granted out by Arthur Prince of Wales to "Owen Tudor," his kinsman in blood; but we fail to identify this grantee with Richard Owen Tudor, the then lord of Penmynydd. About that period also, if ever, it is likely that the tomb was removed from Llanfaes; but of that removal no record can be found. Richard Owen ap Tudor had a numerous family, some of whom took to calling themselves Bold, after their

grandmother's family, and from them arose several influential men of Carnarvon and Anglesey. One son, William, a lawyer, called at first simply William ap Richard; then William Pritchard, or William Pritchard Owen, and finally William Bold, is described by Dr. Wynn of Bodewryd as "a crafty man." He lived at Tre'rddol, about 1545-63, as tenant to Hugh Wynn of Bodewryd. "But after his decease the said William Pritchard, alias Bold, blew the coals of contention" between the son and the widow of Hugh Wynn; a process which seems to have finally resulted in his securing Tre'rddol for himself. Another of the Bolds settled at Glyn, Llanbedrgoch, where there is a curious fresco painting, representing an incident of their family history.

The eldest son, however, kept to the name of Tudor, or, as he chose to spell it, Theodor, and figures in the family tree as the second Richard Owen Theodor. This gentleman lived in Elizabeth's reign, and took an active part in public affairs of Anglesey and Beaumaris, where he held many important offices. He was Recorder of Beaumaris in 1573, with 40s. fee; and Mayor in 1574. As a member of the Corporation, he was a party to an application by that body, made after the dissolution of Llanfaes, to have the old church there let to them for a workhouse; "to thonlie intent to have thold church converted to set povertie on wurke for the towne's comoditye, and for the benefit of a great multitude of povertie, being the queene's poore subiects"—a rather strange proposition for a man to join in who believed that his distinguished ancestors lay buried in that very place. This Richard Owen Theodor built or added to his family house, as appears by an old stone bearing his initials, with the date 1576, at present in the wall of the barn. He is the first of his race who is found in the list of sheriffs of Anglesey, holding that office in 1565, and again in 1573. He married Margaret, daughter of Madoc ap Ifan of Pengwern in Llanwnda, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, Catherine,

who married David Lloyd of Henblas. In 1584, Mr. Richard Owen Theodor made his will; but we have no note of its contents, nor of the period of his death, which probably followed before very long. His eldest son, the third Richard Owen Theodor, was entered at Gray's Inn, and may have been there a contemporary of David Hughes, who founded Beaumaris School. He died without issue; and does not appear to have been long, if he was ever, in possession of Penmynydd. Ten years only after the date of his father's will, this Richard Owen Theodor had disappeared, and the property was in the hands of his younger brother, David Owen Theodor, against whose name in some pedigrees is placed the date 1588. This appears from a subsidy roll dated 1594, in which David is assessed to eight shillings for his lands. He married Agnes, daughter of William Lewis of Presaddfed. Their son, the fourth Richard Owen Theodor, was Sheriff of Anglesey in 1623; and in his turn contributed to a subsidy voted by the faithful Commons to Charles I in 1626. His assessment amounted to twelve shillings. In 1610, he married Mary Wynne, a daughter of Richard Rowland Wynne of Penheskin, and Elin Coytmore his wife. This squire lived through many of the troubles of the civil war, which brought upon Anglesey, as elsewhere, numerous and heavy burdens and sufferings. The country gentlemen, however peaceably disposed, could not avoid being in some cases mixed up in the troubles of the times; those especially whose position made them eligible for public offices had heavy cares to deal with. William Bold, a cousin of the Theodors, being sheriff in 1645, he and they wrote as follows to Lord Bulkeley, who had charge of the king's interests in Anglesey, and whose devotion of purse and person, had lately been rewarded with a peerage:

"My Lord,—The consideracon of yo^r favours and charge in easing this poor country of the soldiers latly arrived, obligeth us to returne all possible thanks to yo^r Lord^{sh}. Neither must we forget the burdens the poore towne of Bewmares was lately

pressed withall, but in due time we shall use our best endeavours to see them recompensed. As for the horse now upon ther march, we shall (soe far as in us lieth) direct them to Bangor, being far more convenient than Bewmares, and rest

Your Lord^{sh}s most humble servants,

" WILLIAM BOLD.

" RICHARD OWEN THEODOR.

" R. OWEN 'THEODOR, Iun'.

" Pentraeth 9th feb

1645 hor 4.

" To the Right honble Thomas Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Cashells these, at Baronhill."

In 1648, there was a general and somewhat excited rising of the royalists in Anglesey; but it does not appear that the men of Penmynydd took any very active part in it; and it soon died away before General Mytton, who came in with his troops, took Beaumaris Castle, and imposed a heavy penalty on the county, which was apportioned between the principal landowners. Unless the squire of Penmynydd comes under the entry, "Bold and Bold's nephew, £500," he does not figure in the list of contributories, although the names of William Bold and Richard Owen are duly appended to the formal surrender of the county to Mytton.

One of these Theodors, father or son, was in 1640 appointed a trustee of David Hughes' charity at Beaumaris. The son appears to have acted with his father in public affairs, and in 1645 married Elizabeth Owen of Bodean. His sister, Mary Owen Theodor, married Rowland Bulkeley of Porthamel, and on her descendants the Penmynydd property subsequently devolved.

Richard the fifth, and his wife Elizabeth, were in possession in 1646, and have left behind them several carved stones. At the present day, these are found in the wall of the barn and stable; so that it is quite impossible to connect this couple with any given portion of the mansion house. One stone bears the chevron and helmets of Tudor impaled with the three lions rampant of Bodean, flanked on one side by the initials R. O. T.—E. O. T., and on the other by the dates 1646—1653.

Another stone bears R. O.—E. O. T.—1650. In 1653, Mr. Theodor and his mother, Mary Owen, made an arrangement, by which her jointure on Penmynydd was exchanged for the possession of an adjoining farm called Dyffryn. In the same year, Theodor's name occurs, along with those of Mr. Owen Holland of Berw and Mr. Owen Wood of Rhos Mor, in a warrant which they issued to the constables of Menai Hundred, commanding them to levy £89: 6: 11 "towards the maintenance of the armies and navies of the Commonwealth." Mr. Theodor held the office of sheriff in 1657, but took no part in the affairs of Beaumaris borough. He was an intimate friend of the Hollands of Berw, as appears from the fact of his frequently attesting the execution by them of settlements and other family documents. This gentleman was the last of the name of Tudor, who resided at, and owned Penmynydd. He had a son, named after himself, but he died young; and a daughter, Margaret, who then becoming the heir, carried the estate by marriage to Mr. Coningsby Williams, who long resided at Penmynydd, and worthily represented his wife's ancient family. He took a very leading part in county matters, was sheriff in 1670, represented Beaumaris in Parliament in the twelfth year of William III, and was a second time returned in the fourth Anne, 1702-5. He held many municipal offices at Beaumaris. By birth Mr. Williams came from the Williamses of Glanygors, near neighbours of the Theodors and the Hollands; but he seems to have used the coat armour of his mother's family—Nic's Coningsby of North Mynes, in Herefordshire, a branch of the well known family who owned the Black Friars at Hereford. Mr. Coningsby Williams owned the ferry at Porthaethwy, now superseded by the Menai Bridge.

Margaret Williams died childless, and her husband married secondly Jane Glyn of Plasnewydd, in Carnarvonshire. At his death, some correspondence took place with his first wife's cousin and heir, Francis Bulkeley of Porthamel, as to burying him at Llanidan Church

"in Bulkeley's right." But he would seem to have been laid in Penmynydd, where a flat slab within the altar rails bears his initials, and a mural tablet, surmounted by his arms—three coney, with a fourth for a crest—records his marriages and death in 1707.

Francis Bulkeley had an infant sister, who also is buried within the altar-rails at Penmynydd—Mary Bulkeley, died 27 March, 1683. On her tomb, appear the arms of Bulkeley impaled with those of Tudor, and that is the latest instance of the use of the three closed helmets; the chevron is plain, not ermines. Two full blown roses are conspicuous upon this slab, as if the old associations of York and Lancaster, once so strong in this family, were still felt in 1783. Another sister, Jane, married Richard Meyrick of Bodorgan; and another son, Richard, died young.

Francis Bulkeley coming into possession of this fine estate after the decease of his cousin's husband, soon contrived to embarrass it, and, before long, it was all in mortgage. Richard, Lord Bulkeley, became the holder of the securities; and eventually, Francis's affairs having got into Chancery, the mortgages were foreclosed, and Penmynydd became, and continues, part of the Baron-hill estate. Before the transaction was complete, in 1722, Mr. Francis Bulkeley died by his own hand. It is said that he shot himself in despair at his difficulties. With him ended the blood of the Tudors of Penmynydd.

A namesake—possibly an indirect descendant of some branch of the family—one Moses Tudor, was steward or butler to Mrs. Trygarn of Berw, who eventually gave him a pension, and established him in a little school at Gaerwen, where he taught the youth of the neighbourhood. His fine bold signature may be seen in the parish register of Llanfihangel Esceifiog. Moses Tudor died in 1793, leaving a daughter married; but the name is now quite unknown near Penmynydd. When the sale of this estate took place, all the old furniture and heirlooms were scattered abroad. One fine old bedstead,

carved with the royal arms of England within a border—the arms, in fact, of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke—found its way to Bodafon, where Pugh, the artist, saw it in 1816. He has left a careful drawing of it in *Cambria Depicta*. Another similar article, decorated only with the rose and crown, is now at Henllys. For many years back, the old mansion of Penmynydd has lost all trace of nobility or importance, and has become simply a farm-house—not even a picturesque one; unconnected, save by the few slight marks which have been noticed, with the important family who once made it famous in its way.

It only remains to trace the history of that branch of the Tudors which has become part of the royal family of England. In whatever manner Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, Morfydd's cousin, obtained his introduction to the English court, once there he seems to have gained friends and fortune by his manliness and grace. Possibly he met some who had known his grandfather, Sir Tudor Vaughan ap Grono. It is distinctly recorded, that King Henry V did all he could to make friends with Meredydd ap Owen, the son of Owen Glyndwfr, and that he entered into the royal service at the close of the insurrection. Very possibly Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor may have shared this good fortune, and may have owed his advancement to the king's desire to smooth matters with his Welsh subjects. Owen's youth is the only thing which makes it doubtful whether he served at Agincourt among

“The native Welsh, who no less honour ow'd
To their own king, nor yet less valiant were,
In one strong regiment themselves bestow'd,
And of the rest resumed had the rear;
To their own quarter marching with the rest,
As neatly armed, and bravely as the best.”

At court, according to the chroniclers, Owen danced himself, like Sir Christopher Hatton, into high places. The story runs that, in dancing, he stumbled and fell upon the lap of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V of England, daughter of Charles VI of France, and so ele-

gantly "improved the occasion" that, after the death of Henry V, she married him. Drayton has made their supposed courtship the subject of some very prosy poems; in one of which Owen is supposed to say that Merlin

—"did of Tudor's name divine

That kings and queens should follow in our line;
And that the helm (the Tudor's ancient crest)
Should with the golden flour-de-luce be drest."

Owen also introduced at court some of his relations, members of the family of Gwydir. They could not speak anything but Welsh; and so John ap Meredith and Howell ap Llewelyn had the honour of being characterised by the Frenchwoman, Queen Catherine, as "the goodliest dumb creatures she ever saw."

Holinshed's account of Tudor's advancement is more prosaic:

"This woman," he says of the queen, "after the death of the King Henry the fift her husband, being young and lustie, following more her owne wanton appetite than friendlie counsell, and regarding more private affection than Princelie honour tooke to husband privlie a galant gentleman and a right beautiful person, indued with many goodlie gifts both of bodie and mind, called Owen Teuther, a man descended of the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwaladr last king of the Britains. By this Owein she brought forth three goodlie sonnes, Edward, Jasper, and another that was a Monk at Westminster, and lived a small time; also a daughter, which departed out of this transitorie life."

Leland, in mentioning Owen's death, says "he had many daye to fore married secretly Queen Katherine"; and there is no doubt that he was imprisoned for having done so; yet Miss Strickland prefers to throw a doubt on the fact of the marriage having taken place at all, and another lady, the late Miss Angharad Lhywd, quotes a Welsh MS. to the effect that one son, "Edmund, a monk at St. Edmondsbury, was born before the marriage of his father Sir Owen and his mother Queen Catherine."

Immediately after the death of Henry V, the queen-dowager had an allowance made to her of £425 per

annum, charged on the offices and revenues of the county of Anglesey. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1428 (6 H. V), according to Sir Edward Coke, *but never printed*, which made it penal to marry the queen-dowager without the consent of the king. Sir Harris Nicolas states that the statute book is paged, and the statutes numbered without reckoning this one, and that the membrane on which it and one other were written has been deliberately torn away. It has been suggested that this may have been done in Henry VII's time, since the statute, if in existence, would prove a decided blot on his pedigree. Whether this statute was passed before or after Tudor's marriage with the queen, no action was taken upon it until after her death. She procured for her husband, says Stowe, "one hundred markes a yeare to live upon, and after that he had much more good land." Their eldest son Edmond was born at the royal manor of Hadham; the second, Jasper, at that of Hatfield; and the third at Westminster; so that there could not have been much attempt made to conceal these occurrences. The Queen Catherine, being subject to some complaint or surveillance, not perhaps quite amounting to imprisonment, but at the same time causing her and her husband much uneasiness, removed to the Abbey of Bermondsey, where eventually she died on the 3rd of January, 1437. "Her remains," says Dean Stanley, "were placed in the abbey (of Westminster), but only in a rude coffin in the Lady Chapel beyond, in a badly apparelled state, the body open to view. There it lay for many years. It was, on the destruction of that chapel by her grandson, placed on the right side of her royal husband; and so it continued to be seen, the bones being firmly united and thinly clothed with flesh, like scrapings of fine leather. Pepys, on his birthday visit to the Abbey, 'kissed a queen.'" Then King Henry VI, her son, to quote the minute of the Privy Council, "nozt longe agoo, that is to say soone after y^e death of noble memorie the Queen Katerine his moder, whom God assoile, desired and willed that on Oweyn Tidr the

which dwelled wt the said Quene should come to his presence." Owen was then "lyinge at Daventry," in Warwickshire, and exceedingly mistrusted his stepson and his advisers; the king being then only about sixteen years old, and not over-wise, and the Lord Protector Gloucester being Owen Tudor's open enemy. Under these circumstances, he applied for the king's promise that he might freely come and freely go, which promise the king made him, by the Protector himself. Owen still doubted. He came to London "ful secrete wyse," and "dressed him streight to the Seintewarye of Westm^r, and there held hym many dayes, eschuing to come out thereof. Now it were that divs persones stured him of frenship and felowship to have comen oute thereof, and some in especial to have disported him in Taverne at Westm. Gate." Owen's distrust must have been strong to keep him within Sanctuary under circumstances of such temptation as the offer of a treat in a tavern at Westminster. At last he ventured, and, hearing that his king and stepson was "heavily enfourmed of him, affirmed and declared his innocence and his trouthe, affermyng that he hadde nothing doon that should give the king occasion or matier of offense or displais ayenst him, offryng himself in large wyse to answer as the king's trewe liege man sholde to all things that any man cowde or wode surmitte upon hym or say to hym." The minutes of the Council do not mention what charge was made against Tudor; but they contain allusions which leave no doubt that his enemies were trying to get up a belief that he wished to stir up rebellion among his Welsh countrymen. In spite of the king's word, Owen Tudor was arrested, all sorts of excuses being made for that breach of faith. The Council advised his detention, "sithe that he is now in warde and sure hande, if my lordes wold avyse the k to enlargishe him, and after that if any rebellion murmur or inconvenience growe, hit is to suppose that my Lordes hadde to much to answer ther for." Meanwhile, "my Lordes" undertake to ascertain the "disposicon of the

Walys"; and Owen Tudor went to Newgate, whence he managed to break out. The *Chronicle of London* says: "This same yere (1437) on Oweyn no man of birthe nother of lyfod brak out of Newgate ayens nyghte at serchyng tyme, through helpe of his prest, and went his way, hurtyng foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the which Owen hadde prevely wedded the Queen Katerine and hadde iij or iiij children be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed."

Poor Owen was, indeed, speedily retaken, together with his servant and confessor, whom some will have it was one of his own sons. He was taken to Lord Beaumont, who made him close prisoner, and brought him, by the king's command, before the Privy Council. The Council sent Owen to the Duke of Suffolk, to be kept a prisoner in his castle of Wallingford; the servant and chaplain being, at the same time, despatched to the sheriffs of London, to be securely confined in Newgate. On the chaplain was found a purse of £89, which Lord Beaumont was ordered to pay into the Exchequer, receiving for his own trouble and expenses a gift of twenty marcs. Throughout all these proceedings Owen Tudor is always styled "Armiger."

Having disposed of his stepfather, Henry VI placed his two half-brothers, Edmund and Jasper, under the care of Catherine de la Pole, abbess of Barkyng, where they remained at his expense at least as late as 1440. About that time, the young king, apparently having outgrown the evil influences under which he had been acting, set Tudor at liberty, and received him into his favour. He granted him by patent an annuity of one hundred pounds, and made him other gifts, "*diversa pro vita*." Two years later, the Exchequer paid "to Owyn ap Tudor, in money paid to his own hands in discharge of forty pounds which the present Lord the King of his especial grace granted to the same Owyn, to be had by way of reward—40*li*." The king was about one-and-twenty years of age at that time, and Tudor about forty-

two. In another document, Henry declares that, "out of consideration of the good services of that beloved squire our Owinus Tudyr, we for the future take him into our special grace and make him Parkkeeper of our parks of Denbigh, Wales."

So it was with the sons of Owen Tudor. Holinshed wrote: "King Henrie, after the death of his mother, because they were his brethren of one wombe, created Edmund Earle of Richmond, and Jasper Earle of Pembroke; which Edmund, of Margaret, daughter and sole heire to John Duke of Summerset, begat Henrie, who after was King of this Realme, called Henrie the Seventhe." In an old memorandum of the household of Henry VI, in November 1454, the Earle of Richmond and the Earle of Pembroke are prominently named, each with his retinue of "i chaplein, ij squiers, ij yomen, ij chamberleins." But their father is not included in the household at all. These earls entirely dropped the coat-armour of the Tudors, and used the royal arms of England with a difference; thus, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, bore: Quarterly, France and England; a bordure *azure* charged with eight martlets *or*. This appears to have been the coat carved on an ancient bedstead once at Penmynydd, already mentioned. All the old books of arms ascribe to Owen Tudor himself the arms of his house: "*gules*, a chevron *ermine*s between three close helmets *argent*." Sometimes, even in his case, the chevron is *argent*; but the better opinion seems to be that, after his union with the royal family, Owen Tudor bore the chevron *ermine*s, and not plain as before.

From the time of Henry's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, 1443, little more is heard of Owen Tudor until his death. During a portion of the score of years which intervened, the wars of the Roses desolated England, and no doubt "that beloved squire" did his duty by the house of Lancaster, with which he was so intimately connected. The last battle in which he took a part was that of Mortimer's Cross, in 1461, at which he and his

endeavoured to resist the Yorkists under Edward IV, then Earl of March. Stowe thus narrates the story of that battle:

"When the Earl of March was setting forth against the Queen (Margaret) and his father's enemies, news was brought him that Jasper and James Butler Earle of Ormonde and Wiltshire had assembled a great number of Welshmen and Irishmen suddenly to take and surprize him; he, being therewith quickened, retired back and met with his enemies in a faire plaine neere to Mortimer's Crosse beside Ludlow, not far from Hereford East, on Candlemas day in the morning; at which time the sun (as some write) appeared to the Earle of March like three sunnes and suddenly joyned together in one; upon which sight hee tooke such courage that he fiercely setting one his enemies, put them to flight; and for this cause men imagined he gave y^e sun in his full brightnesse for his badge or cognizaunce. Of his enemies were slain to the number of three thousand eight hundred. The Earles of Pembroke and Willshire fled, but Owen Teuther (whom Leland saith should be called Meredicke), father of the said Earle of Pembroke, which Owen Teuther had married (as was said) Katherine mother to King Henry the Sixt, was there taken and beheaded, and afterwards buried in a chappel of the Grey Friars Church in Hereford. There were also taken and beheaded David Floid, Morgan ap Reuther, Sir John Skidmore, John Throckmorton, Thomas Fitzhenry, and others."

It may be observed, with respect to this list, that one of Owen Glyndwfr's daughters—a second cousin, therefore, of Owen Tudor—was married to Sir John Scudamore. Long after this, John and Clement Throckmorton owned a tenement in Penmynydd called "Tyddyn y Cymro."

Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, then, taken in arms at Mortimer's Crosse, was carried to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded at the market cross. There were in Hereford several religious houses, besides those connected with the Cathedral. To one of these, now entirely demolished, the Grey Friars, Tudor's mangled body was conveyed, and, at the hands of the brethren there, on the banks of the Wye, it received Christian burial. Under the title Hereford, Leland notes: "Owen Meredek, corruptly cawled Owen Thider,

father to Edmund Erle of Richmond and grandfather to King Henry the Seventh, buried in the Greye Freres in the north syde of the body of the churche, in a chapel"; and, in another place, he says: "Owen Meredith alias Tudor buried in the Greye Freyers *in navi ecclesie in sacello sine ulla sepulchri memoria.*" No vestige of the church now remains. A street called Greyfriars, a house called The Friars, and a strip of meadow land overhanging the river just a little below Wye Bridge, are all that can be found to represent the burial place in which were laid the remains of this executed Welsh adventurer, the founder of a race of kings.

Surely, no one can suppose the tomb at Penmynydd, with its plain effigies of knight and lady, to commemorate this man, whose wife was a queen, and who died and was buried when, where, and as we have described!

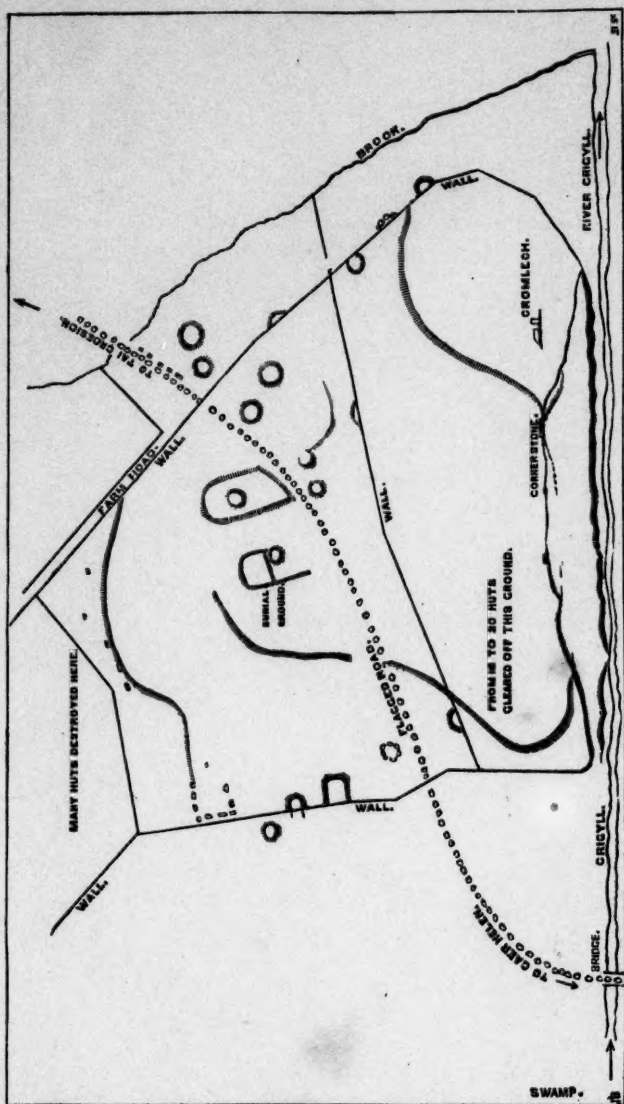
The Earl of Richmond, Edmund Tudor, died at Carmarthen, and was buried in the Grey Friars there, his bones being afterwards removed to St. David's. Upon his son, Henry of Richmond, it devolved to replace upon the throne of Britain the blood of Cadwaladr; and, by the assistance of his Welsh relations and the Lancastrian faction, circumstances enabled him to do so. He raised in Wales the colours of Llewelyn, green and white, charged with the red dragon. Mindful of his Welsh origin, he placed the red dragon of Wales on the arms of England, where it remained until the accession of the Stuarts. It still gives a title to one of the high officers of the College of Arms; and a rude sculpture of it supporting a coat of arms may yet be traced on Holyhead Church battlements—a church, be it remembered, in which the Penmynydd Tudors possessed patronage and influence. One of Henry Tudor's first acts as king was to relieve the Welsh from the heavy penal enactments with which it had been sought to punish them for the insurrection under Glyndwfr; and, as soon as he was at liberty for such researches, he ordered Sir John Lleiaf and Guttyn Owain the bard, with others, to search out his pedigree. The precise

results of their careful labours may be found in the appendix to Powell's *History of Wales*. Hardly one important person in all history, sacred and secular, but is by this document brought into some degree of relationship with King Henry, through the Anglesey gentleman, Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, his father, the "Scutifer", or brewer, or whatever he was; and his grandfather, the brave old knight, Sir Tudor ap Grono, *up to whose time*, as this document states, the family used the arms of Ednyfed Fychan; but who, as we think, made a change in them from gory heads to closed helmets; and who is, we believe, the person commemorated by the handsome tomb at Penmynydd.

Miss Angharad Lhwyd, whose researches into Welsh local history have been so great and so varied, has pointed out that Henry VII seems to have absolutely retained, as descendant of Meredydd ap Tudor, an interest in the family estates at Penmynydd. Henry had an illegitimate son, older than Henry VIII, who was known as Sir Rowland Vielleville. He was born in France; but afterwards coming over received letters of denization, and was knighted. He was for a long time constable of Beaumaris Castle, and resided, not in the castle, but in the town, on the site of what is now called Bulkeley Place. Henry VII granted to him 486 acres of land in Penmynydd, which may have formed part of the estate of Meredydd ap Tudor. Sir Rowland married Agnes, a daughter of Sir William Gruffudd of Penrhyn, a lineal descendant of that Gwylim ap Griffith who once owned Penmynydd. Agnes, in her will, dated 1542, expressed a desire to be buried in the "Chapell of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Beaumaris, *where my husband was buried*." Their two daughters were named Grace and Jane; the latter married in 1532 Robert Vychan ap Tudor ap Ievan. Neither of them continued the Tudor race in Anglesey, where it may now be considered as totally extinct. The very name is unknown in the county; and the one alabaster tomb is about all that is left of the once powerful Tudors of Penmynydd.

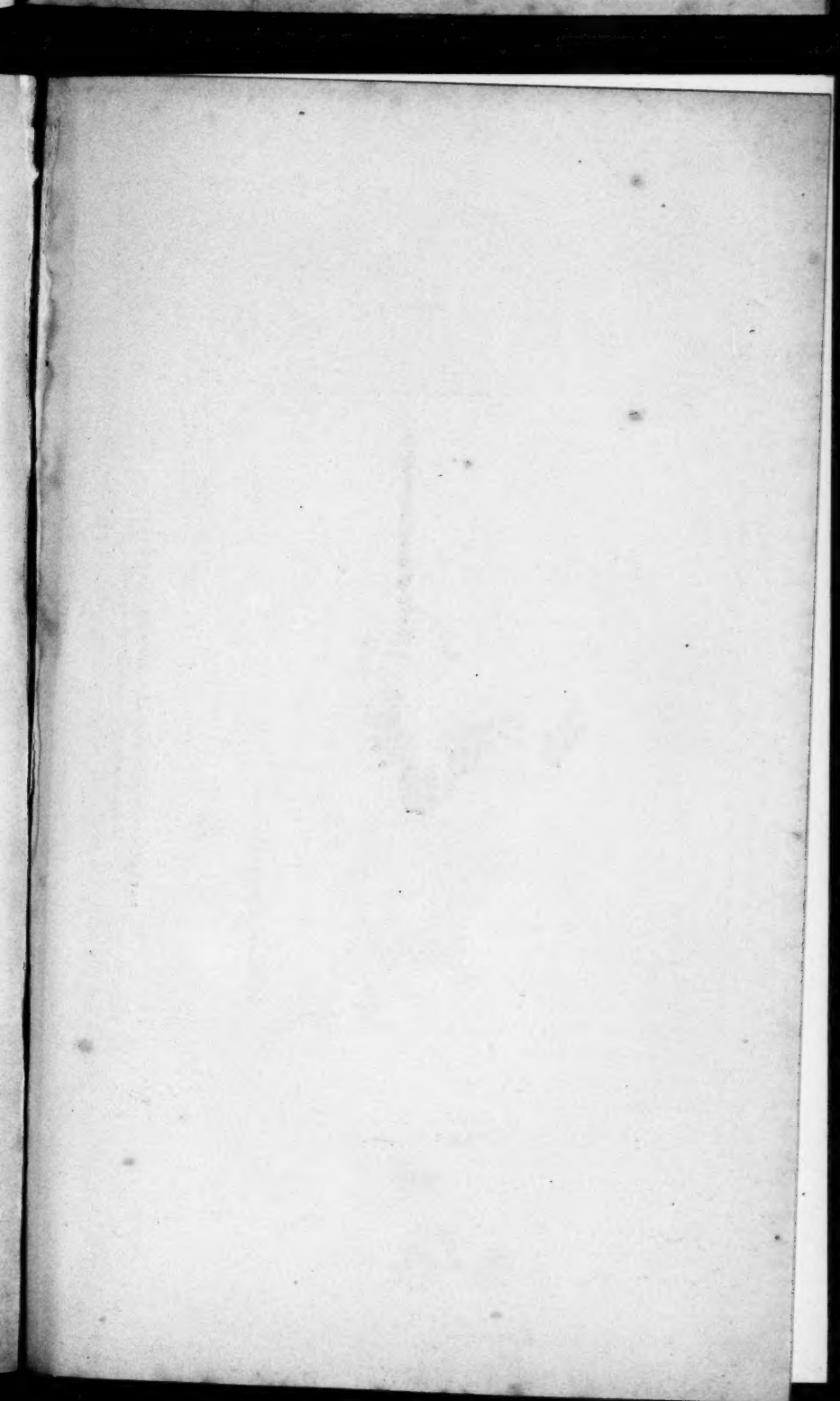
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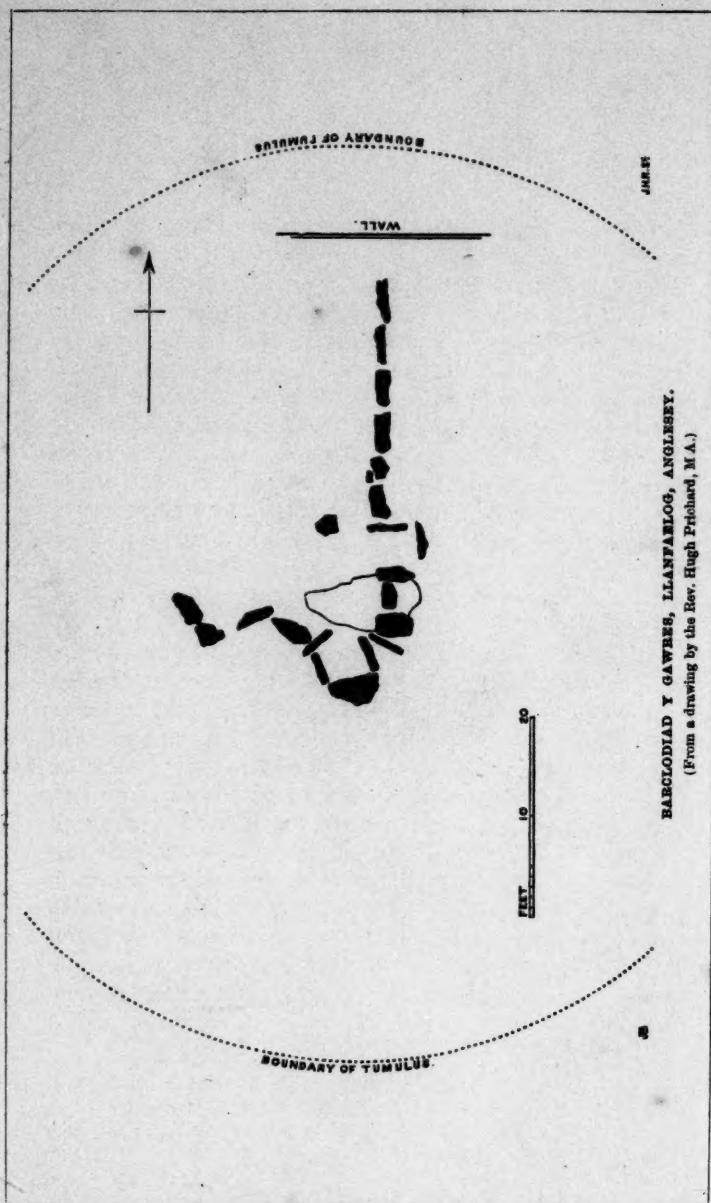




CASTLE ON THE ORIZYELL, AS SURVEYED IN 1867.

(From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Frichard, M.A.)





BAECLOCLAD Y GAWRES, LLANFAWELLOG, ANGLESEY.
 (From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A.)

BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES, AND CAMP AT TRECASTELL.

Should a member of this Association chance to alight at Ty Croes station, in the county of Anglesey, with a couple of hours to spare, he may pass the time agreeably by a walk to the shore, distant about a mile and a half, above which, on a rocky projection at the south-western limit of a farm called "Cnwc", he would find what is left of Barclodiad-y-Gawres, once a chambered tumulus of large size, but now in a great measure destroyed. The few stones of its interior which remain in position, and mark the extent of one or two of its chambers and galleries, are still interesting. Should it be thought otherwise, the bold outline of the coast, with its projecting reefs and promontories assailed by the headlong waves of the Irish Channel, will not, perhaps, fail to please.

The jutting rock on which this relic is situated is called "Pen-y-cnwc"; a name probably having reference to the tumulus which prominently occupied its summit, the word "cnwc" signifying a bump or knob. The tumulus itself was styled "Barclodiad-y-Gawres"; a phrase well understood, in this part of Wales, to mean "the giantess' apronful". Strangers may find the spot more readily by inquiring for "Careg-yr-enwau" (the stone of names),—a modern appellation assigned to it in consequence of the names and initials carved by visitors on the remaining capstone of its central chamber. Whether this early receptacle of the dead was covered over by a mound of earth, or by a *carnedd*¹ of stones,

¹ It has been suggested as probable that the greater number of our cromlechs in Wales were covered over by heaps of stones or "*carne-ddau*", which would account, in some degree, for the disappearance of these coverings in so many instances. A pile of stones would be more useful and tempting to a farmer, when fencing and reclaiming his waste land, than a mound of earth. Treasure-seekers would com-

has not been ascertained ; probably by a combination of both, in which stones predominated. Judging from existing traces, its base had a circumference of 240 feet ; and although supposed to have been proportionably high, it has been reduced to its foundation. A wall, built for agricultural purposes, touches its northern boundary, and bears evidence of having derived much of its materials from the curious stonework of cells and passages recklessly destroyed. One slab amongst others, set edgewise in the face of this wall, was measured, and its dimensions were ascertained to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 4 ft. The entrance was from the north ; and the passage connecting it with the interior was at least 35 ft. long by rather more than 3 ft. wide, its position and extent being marked by a depression in the ground, and by seven stones, which are all that remain of its side-walls and roof-supports. Of these, six are situated in a line to the left of the entrance ; and on the opposite side, one, as if designedly spared to denote its width. Fronting the inner and southern extremity of this passage was the central chamber, the extent of which is not exactly traceable. The solitary roof-stone which remains measures 10 ft. in length by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in its widest part ; its eastern and broadest end resting on two low but substantial supports, whilst its narrower extremity, towards the west, is sustained by the earth and *débris* of the tumulus. This ill-formed slab is at present the prominent feature of the remains, and having the characteristics of a cromlech on a small scale, has been noticed as such on the Ordnance Map. It is also the "Caregenwau" of the neighbouring peasantry. South of this central compartment was a curiously small pentagonal cell, measuring diagonally 3 ft. 3 ins. by 3 ft. 9 ins., the side-stones or walls of which are in their original state.

mence the work of destruction. Remains of these sepulchral "carneddau" are to be seen on some of the highest of the Carnarvonshire hills, such as "Carnedd Dafydd", "Moel Siabod", the hills above Drws-y-Coed, etc. ; but even on spots so remote as these I have not met with any which have not been partially scattered, and the roof-stones of their chambers turned over.

A grave much resembling it in form, and similarly situated as regards the entrance-passage and principal chamber, is described by Mr. Worsaae in his *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, p. 91. East and west of these central divisions stones appear which evince the former existence of other chambers, and perhaps connecting passages, on a small scale, which have disappeared. Several cross or partition-stones may be observed, which doubtless blocked up entrances to compartments of which at present no other traces exist.

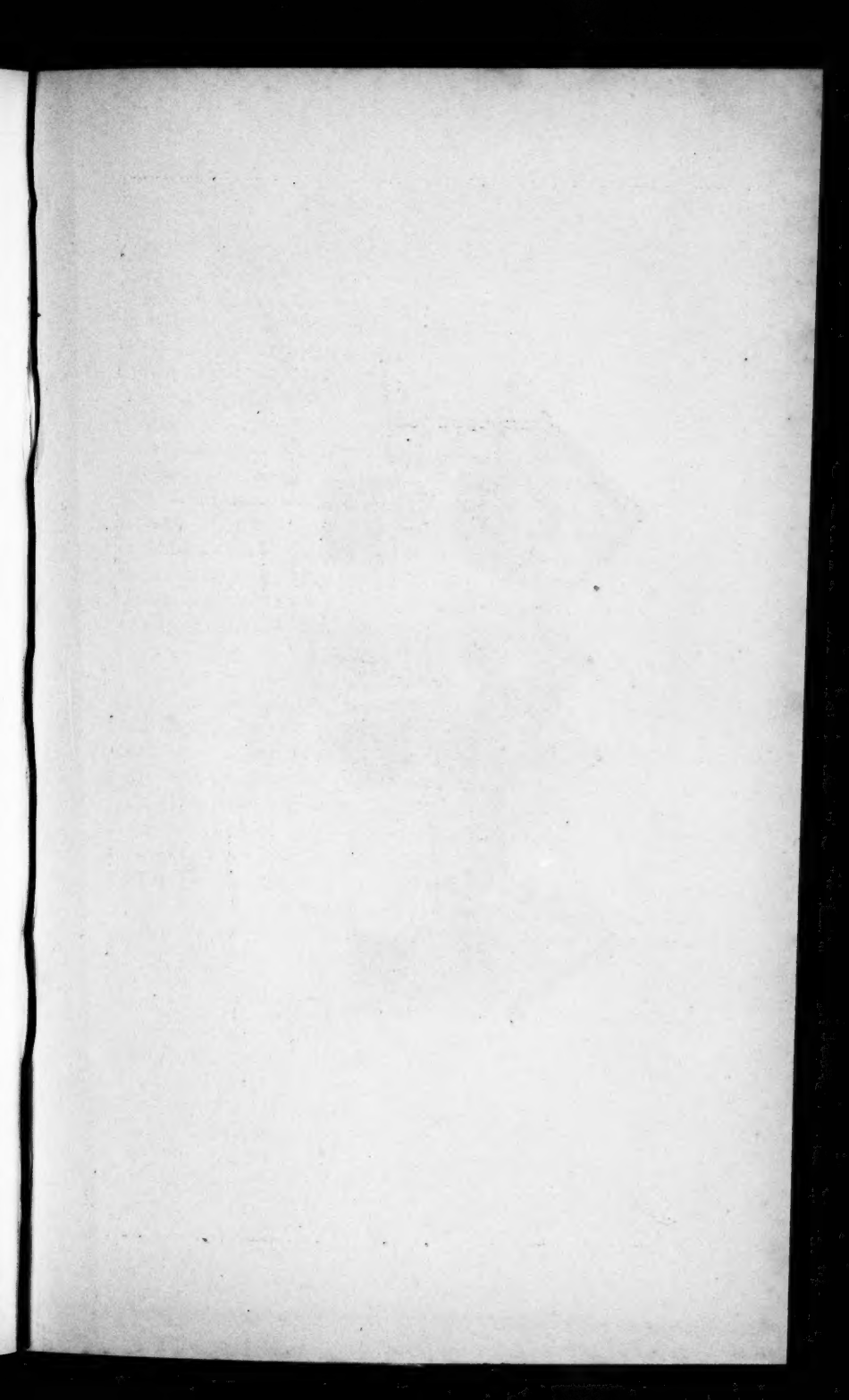
One point of interest in these and similar remains is the link they represent in the chain which connects the perhaps earlier megalithic cromlech with the smaller cistvaen, and, I may almost add, with the stone-grave of Christian times, the sides and ends of which are composed of small slabs set edgewise, in cromlech fashion; the roof and floor being formed of similar flat stones. Examples of this description of grave are often denuded by the encroachments of the sea at Towyn-y-capel, near to Holyhead.

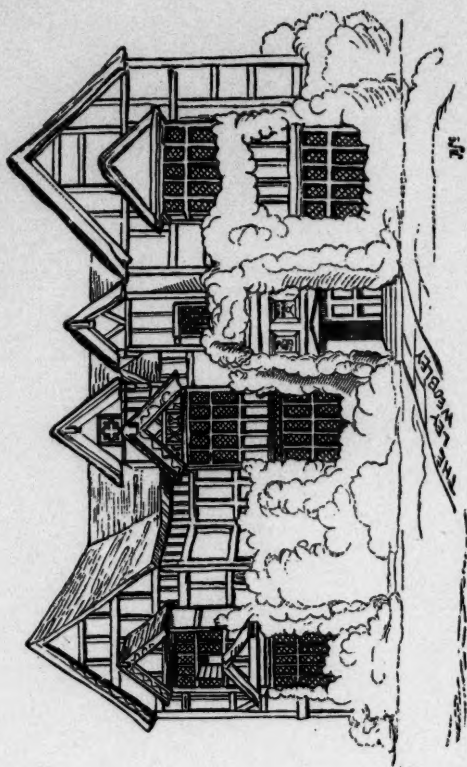
Occupying similar ground, to the north of "Barclodiad-y-Gawres", and separated from it by a gentle declivity, are traces, well defined, of a smaller tumulus which seemingly contained but one chamber. The circumference of its base is about 110 ft., and its distance from "Barclodiad-y-Gawres" 150 yards.

These tumuli, so prominently situated, must have been conspicuous objects when viewed off the coast, and might well have served as the last resting-places of vikings or rovers, whose remains, deposited here, would have been near to the element which had conveyed them to battle, and perhaps to fortune. Although "Barclodiad-y-Gawres" stands some 70 or 80 feet above the waters which restlessly chafe on the rocks beneath, the green-sward or the stones which here covered the dead, whether natives or rovers, must have been wet with ocean spray whenever a storm set in from the south-west. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether there is anything in the construction of this tomb to mark it more

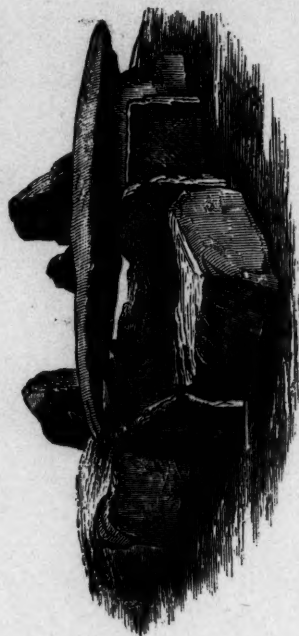
particularly as the grave of a stranger, or to distinguish it especially from others of a somewhat similar character, which are met with in retired mountain districts twenty miles from the sea; such as the highly interesting¹ one at Capel Garmon, above the Vale of Llanrwst. (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1856, p. 91.) It should be observed, however, that on the opposite side of a small creek or bay which extends inland on the south-eastern side of "Pen-y-cnwc", there is a small camp, such as, in Pembrokeshire, is called a "rath", designed probably for no other purpose than for the protection of one or two small vessels which might have been hauled ashore immediately under its defences. This inlet is open to storms and heavy seas from the south-west; but the rock on which the earthwork is situated projects into the little bay, and serves as a natural breakwater. On all sides the rock is precipitous, excepting where it was connected with the mainland, at which point a low rampart (now from 5 to 8 ft. high, and measuring transversely, at its base, about 24 ft.) has been thrown up, strengthened outwardly by a perpendicularly sided fosse, 9 ft. wide by 8 ft. deep, which completes its isolation and its defences. The almost triangular space within this enclosure measures, on two sides, from 50 to 58 yards; and on the third side, 33 yards. Towards the centre of it is a small mound of earth or stones, the original purpose of which has not been ascertained. This work may have been contrived by some adventurous rover for the double purpose of protecting his ship and booty whilst away himself in the interior of the island on some errand of pillage and devastation, and as a provision for his safe retreat if overtaken by adverse fortune. It is also possible that it may have

¹ Interesting in many respects, but more particularly, as Mr. Barnwell has recently observed, because, in its present transitional state, half a tumulus and half a cromlech of large dimensions, with a capstone $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by upwards of 12 ft., it is so thoroughly illustrative of the sepulchral origin of cromlechs. The still incredulous should by all means visit it, distant about two miles and a half from Bettws-y-Coed.









BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES.

(From a drawing by the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A.)

served as the fortified residence of a native chieftain in post-Roman or mediæval times. If supposed to have an early British origin, it must not be forgotten that apparently it contains no traces of circular hut-foundations. After all, an underground investigation might bring to light indications of a Roman occupation,—a research which at the commencement of the present year I fully hoped to have accomplished. The adjacent farm is called "Trecastell", *Anglicè*, castle-town or castle-hamlet. Although "tref" sometimes signifies no more than a home or homestead, it may perhaps, in this instance, be accepted as implying that in early times a town or village existed near to this spot, which has long since been converted into stone walls.

HUGH PRICHARD.

WEOBLEY.—THE LEY.

IN my account of the Ley, in the July number of the *Arch. Camb.*, I omitted to mention that Sir Baldwin de Brugge, father of Simon, whose will I quoted, had at least three sons: 1, Thomas, ancestor of the Lords Chandos; 2, John Brugge, Knt., who was present at the battle of Agincourt in 1415; 3, Simon, mentioned above.

The family of Brugge is thought to have come from Flanders subsequently to the Conquest; and the first, of whom mention is made, was Simon, lord of Brugge-upon-Wye, now called Bridge-Sollers, in the county of Hereford, in the time of Henry III; which lordship he forfeited to the king in consequence of his having espoused the cause of Simon de Montfort. (See Collins, ed. *Brydges*, vi, 706, 708.)

H. W. PHILLOTT.

CORNISH LITERATURE.

A most interesting discovery has lately been made, which is of the highest value to the students of Celtic philology. Mr. Wynne, in preparing the catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. now in the Peniarth Library, found a quarto volume (No. 310), labelled "Legendary Lives of Saints." On examination he found that it was written, not in Welsh but in Cornish. It is a most important addition to the scanty remains of ancient Cornish, and it is singular that no allusion was known that such a work ever existed. The Cornish documents previously attainable were:—1, "The Vocabulary of Latin Words with Cornish Explanations," printed in the same order as it is written by Zeuss in his "*Grammatica Celtica*" (2 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1853). It has since been printed alphabetically by Mr. Edwin Morris in his "*Cornish Drama*." 2, "Mount Calvary," a poem, first published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1826; more correctly by Mr. Whitley Stokes in 1862. 3, 4, 5. The three "*Ordinalia*,"—"De Origine Mundi," "*Passio Domini Nostri*," "*De Resurrectione Domini*." These three were published by Mr. Edwin Norris (2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1859) from the MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library. There is also a MS. copy of these "*Ordinalia*" at Peniarth, which is mentioned by Edward Llwyd. 6. "The Creation of the World," by William Jordan, written in 1611. This is of much later date than the foregoing; but it is of great value in a philological view, as shewing the gradual corruption of the language. This was first published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1827, and again, very correctly, by Mr. Whitley Stokes in 1864. These furnished me with the chief materials for my "*Lexicon Cornubritannicum*" (4to, Llandovery, 1865). The newly discovered work is also a drama, compiled like the old "Mysteries" so common in those ages. I subjoin a specimen from the commencement. The orthography

and style agree in general with the Oxford dramas, but there are some variations which shew that it is somewhat younger: for instance, *bedneth* occurs as well as *benneth*, a blessing; *tays* and *tas*, a father; *brays* and *bras*, great. The MS. has the date 1504, and this date would agree with the style and orthography of the drama. I am now transcribing it, and hope to see it printed.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

Rhydycroesau, Oswestry. Sept. 1, 1869.

"HIC INCIPIT ORDINALE DE VITA SANCTI MEREADOCI,
EPISCOPI ET CONFESSORIS.

"*Pater Mereadoci pompabit hic.*

"Me yw gylwys duk bryten: ha seuys a goys ryell
Ha war an gwlasor cheften: nessa zen myterne uhell,
Kyng Conany,

Aye lynnyeth pur wyr y thof,
Gwarthevyas war gwyls ha dof,
doutys yn mysk arlyzy.

Un mab pur wyr zym y ma: Meriasek y hanow,
Ze scole lemyr y worra: me a vyn heb falladow,
Dysky dader may halla: marsyw gans du plygadow,
Y karsen y exaltia: mayfo perhenek gwasow.

Mater.

Arluth henna yw gwrys da
Y exaltie yredy
Perfect ef a wore redya
Grammer an geffa deffry
Y vyea tek,
Ha worshypp wosa helma;
Yw ze voth mos a lemma?
Lauer zynny ow mab wek.

Meriadocus.

A das ha mam ow megians
Yw bos gorrys ze zyskans
Rag attendie an sryptur.
Gothvos yn weth decernya
Omma ynter drok ha da
Yw ow ewnadow pup ur.

Pater.

Benneth du zys Meryasek,
Pup ur ty yw colonnek,
Parys rag dysky dader.
Meseger scon a lemma
Kegy gans ow mab kerra
Bys yn mester a grammer."

Obituary.

DR. TODD.—A great antiquary has been taken to his rest in the person of the Rev. J. Henthorn Todd, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Librarian, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College in the University of Dublin. His learning was very extensive. He was a profound divine, and one of the most eminent Irish scholars of the day. His antiquarian labours related principally to Ireland, but his name was known in England, and indeed throughout Europe, in connexion with almost every department of archæological research, and was universally respected. He possessed, most deservedly, great authority in antiquarian circles, and his urbanity to all who had occasion to approach him officially at Trinity was quite proverbial. Happy for himself, to have been called away after a long life of honour and activity; especially that he should have been spared the melancholy sight of the wolves breaking into that fold of which he was always a faithful guardian. His death took place on the 28th of June, 1869.

MR. DUNOYER.—A very heavy loss has been sustained by the antiquarian world through the decease of Mr. G. Vincent du Noyer, one of the most accomplished archæologists of our day. His contributions to the chief antiquarian publications of the time are well known. His skill and taste as a draughtsman were very great, and combined with a rare faculty of the most careful delineation. He enjoyed peculiar advantages for studying Irish antiquities from his official connection with the Government Geological Survey of Ireland, —a well designed scheme, but thwarted as usual by the needless parsimony of our Government, the worst patrons of science and art of any in Europe. Mr. Dunoyer has been carried off prematurely by fever, and dies universally lamented.

Correspondence.

THE GAER, BETWEEN HAY AND CLYRO, RADNORSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—At a short distance from Hay, on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, there is a large fortified station, which I have no doubt is Roman. It stands on the farm of Tir Mynach, on the northern side of the road from Hay to Clyro, about a mile from the former place. The name gives a strong presumption in favour of its Roman origin, and its form and site equally favour the same supposition. The work consists of a large parallelogram, with well defined earthen banks, on

the N.E. slope of a slight eminence in the midst of that beautiful plain which lies between the places named above; it is of considerable size, being nearly a quarter of a mile long by a furlong wide, with the north-east corner coming down very close to the river. The position is just such as would have been chosen by the Romans, in an open dry country with a strong river rushing close by it, and enjoying extensive views in every direction, especially up and down the stream. Though unconnected with the subject it may be mentioned here that the view from the camp looking towards the beacons of Brecon, which are in full sight at some twenty miles distance, is one of the most beautiful even in this magnificent part of South Wales. The whole of the land both within and without the vallum is in a state of high cultivation, and hedges extend along the work at various parts. The whole is well defined, and cannot easily be missed by any one accustomed to remains of this kind. The author could not hear of any coin, or traces of Roman occupation having been found on the spot, but there is no proof whatever of their non-existence. He visited it some six years ago.

A tradition prevails on the spot, that an ancient road led down from the northern part of the town of Hay to the river side opposite this camp. If so, there was probably a ferry or a ford, leading across to the camp itself, the modern bridge of Hay being about half a mile higher up the stream. The camp stands just at the ordinary marching distance from the two Roman stations of *Caer Bannau* (if that is the correct name), four miles west from Brecon, and the other station near Tre Tower, in the Vale of Cwm du, at the foot of the Bwlch, on the road from Brecon to Crickhowel.

It is desirable that a further examination of this camp and of the lines of road connected with it should be made, for it stands just at the place where there is a gap in the line of Roman communication hitherto known. Very little is known about it in the neighbourhood.

I am, etc.

H. L. J.

DINAS POWIS CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—This ancient building has been slightly noticed by Mr. G. T. Clark in one of his valuable communications on the antiquities of Glamorganshire; but I cannot help thinking that it is deserving of a regular survey, and of illustration in our Journal. Apparently not much more than a shell of walls remains—in a well wooded picturesque situation by the way—still the castle was always of some importance in the county, and a complete account of it is much to be desired, in order to extend our knowledge of the ancient strongholds of this district. It is said by some to have been built by *Jestyn ap Gorgan* about A.D. 1043; if so, it is one of the oldest remains in Wales, and therefore all the more worthy of careful examination.

In reading the account of this castle given in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* I find the following extraordinary statement, which as relating to an ancient Welsh castle is scarcely credible. Lewis's words are,—“These ruins are the property of Mr. Lee, who has caused some parts of the walls to be repaired to prevent their further decay.” Here it is deliberately asserted that the owner of the property caused some parts of the ruin to be repaired!—a thing unheard of in Wales—this repairing, or even respecting of a ruin! What, when such castles as Pembroke, Denbigh, Conway, and Beaumaris are left to their fate, an obscure old castle, a mere shell, near Cardiff, should have been repaired, and that too at the cost of its owner! Such a dangerous precedent for other landlords demands searching verification.

I am, etc.

July 2, 1869.

AN ANTIQUARY.

VALLEY OF STRADELEI, HEREFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a previous letter (July, 1867) I stated my reasons for believing that the Valley of the Dore, or Golden Valley, in Herefordshire, was identical with the valley called Stradelei in Domesday Book, and Straddele, where Earl Harold encamped in his pursuit of the Welsh after the sacking and burning of Hereford. A reference to the ecclesiastical taxation of England and Wales by Pope Nicholas IV, A.D. 1291, affords additional support to my supposition. Among the churches in the deanery of Weobley, “*Ecclesia sancti Petri (Peterchurch) in Straddel Prior majoris malvernæ*” occurs; mention is made of the neighbouring churches of Dorsutton (Dorstone), Thurneston (Turnaston), Fowchurche, and “*Baketon (Bacton) Abbatis de Dore.*”

I remain, sir, yours etc.

August 4th, 1869.

R. W. B.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I hope the note in Italic letters, at the foot of page 299, in the preceding number of this Journal (July, 1869) will be of assistance to the artist, or artists, employed in preparing drawings for the press. Drawings with pencil only could, I think, be better transferred to wood than those with any other material.

Photographs, with drawings, would also be useful.

I am, sir, yours truly,

Penzance, August 21, 1869.

J. T. BLIGHT, F.S.A.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 168.—SPELLING OF WELSH SURNAMES.—Which is the correct way of spelling the name of WYNN?—with an *e* at the end, as WYNNE, or without one, as above? And how is JONES to be spelt, as it is thus commonly written, or as JOHNES? I observe some differences on these matters, and should be glad of information.

AN ANTIQUARY.

Note 95.—LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, CARDIGANSHIRE.—In a field, called Maes Mynach, in this parish, which is traversed by the picturesque line of road from Lampeter to Aberystwith, it is stated that there is a stone standing “embellished,” as Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, says, “with Runic ornaments, but without any inscription.” Such a stone is worth looking after, and careful rubbings or drawings should be made of its sculptured surfaces. Perhaps some of our Cardigan-shire members can furnish information on the subject. H. L. J.

Query 169.—LLANFIHANGEL YSCEIVIOG OF LLANFIHANGEL PEN-TRE BERW, Anglesey.—Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, says that on the north side of the church of this parish there was a small building called Capel Berw, communicating with the church, and evidently of more recent date than the rest of the edifice. Can any of our Anglesey correspondents inform us whether this chapel still remains, or whether it was taken down when the alterations were made some years ago. A new church was built at that time at Gaerwen, in a central part of the parish, on the main road, from the designs of the author of this query; but he has no distinct recollection of Berw chapel alluded to.

H. L. J.

Query 170.—BEAUMARIS CASTLE.—It is stated by Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, that “the site and remains of the castle were purchased from the Crown in 1816.” Can the statement with regard to the purchase be verified by any of our Anglesey correspondents? Was it a purchase, or was it only the granting of a lease by the Crown?

H. L. J.

Query 171.—BEGELLY or BUGELI, near Narberth, PEMBROKE-SHIRE.—I observe it stated by Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, that “near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus, supposed to have been raised to the memory of some unknown chieftain.” According to this the locality in question must be one promising to reward the labour and expense of excavation. Is the tumulus a chambered mound?

H. L. J.

Note 96.—BEDDGELEERT, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—On the summit of the isolated rocky eminence, called *Dinas Emrys*, close to Llyn

Dinas, are numerous remains of Cyttiau, and, perhaps, of rude walling, to be found among the wood wherewith the rock is clothed. The occurrence of these remains, the name of the place, and the existence of a tradition connecting the name of Merlin with it, are circumstances that render a careful survey and map of these remains very desirable.

H. L. J.

Note 97.—THE MENVENDANUS STONE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—A learned correspondent informs us, in reply to query No. 167, in our last number, not only that the stone in question exists, but also that he has delineated it, and written an account of it, which we may expect to see published by the British Archæological Association, and which we hope he will also allow to appear in our own pages. As it may now be considered safe, we will not now attempt to give any account of it, but will wait for the experienced pen and pencil of Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Note 98.—LLANFIHANGEL AR ARTH, CARDIGANSHIRE.—By the kindness of our correspondents at Lampeter, we have been put in possession of the rubbing of an inscribed stone in the churchyard of the above place. It reads as follows:

HIC IACIT
VLCAGNVS FILIVS
SENMAGLI

and we shall take care to publish an engraving and a full account of it as soon as practicable.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy-Keeper of the Records. This recognition of the very great merits of one, so long and so well known for his historical and antiquarian labours, is highly creditable to Her Majesty's advisers.

BANGOR ISCOED AND THE ROMAN ROAD.—Lewis states in his *Top. Dict.*, that the Roman road (probably he means that from URBONIUM and RUTUNIUM to DEVA) passed through this village a little to the south of the church, and that, in digging graves in the churchyard, Roman pavements have been occasionally found. It would be desirable to have this verified, and to have the course of the road in this neighbourhood looked after and mapped. The country is an open one, and does not offer any great difficulties in the way of examination.

H. L. J.

KILIEUCHA, OR CILIAU UCHAV, CARDIGANSHIRE.—I extract the following from Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, thinking it worthy of notice, and the remains mentioned deserving of survey and illustration in our

Journal :—"Garn wen, or the white heap, is a circular formation of loose stones, about 68 yards in diameter, divided into three compartments, with a low stone rampart surrounding it. Within a short distance to the south-west is an appendage composed of three acres of ground, formerly encompassed with a mound of earth; the whole is situated above the farm of Cilieu, near the coast. On the hill of Llwyn Davydd are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle, comprising two circumvallations, 200 ft. in diameter, with high mounds and deep ditches, and containing in the centre what has the appearance of a tumulus; it is conjectured to be the site of Castell Meib Wynion, or "the castle of the sons of Wybion," captured in 1164 by Rhys ap Gruffydd; and by others supposed to be the castellated mansion of the Tewdws." This account of Lewis's shows that the remains are considerable, and that they ought to be surveyed and delineated. I do not remember seeing them, or hearing about them during the meeting at Cardigan.

H. L. J.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—This publication, which we alluded to in a recent number, is about to make its appearance. Its promoters have issued a circular containing the names of its chief contributors, among whom we recognise several of our own friends, and explaining the reason of its being set on foot. Among the latter it says:

"The investigation of Celtic languages, literatures and antiquities deserves the attention of the literary and philological world by reason of the important part acted by the Celts in the history of the Ancient World, and the treasures of the Neo-Celtic literatures. Much has been done already for these studies in Great Britain and in Ireland; nevertheless, we dare affirm that more remains to be done yet. The want of union, however, between Celtic scholars is a great obstacle to the progress of these studies. The scholars of the Continent and the scholars of the British Islands have not sufficient knowledge of one another. This is much to be regretted. For continental scholars, the British Islands, that chief stronghold of the Celtic races, are almost out of the world; Virgil's well-known verse is still applicable to them,—

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

How can continental scholars know what texts are published, what works are pursued on the other side of the Channel, when no common centre exists for the interchange of such information? On the other hand, the scholars of insular Celtic countries, who have at their disposal the monuments, the manuscripts, the folklore and the language of their national country, often look in vain for information concerning what is being done on the Continent. Let us have an alliance between the Celtic scholars of every nation and country, and light will be shed by and by on the history and the literature of a great race."

"The list of our contributors shows that our magazine is a truly international undertaking, and that it brings together all the forces of Celtic studies. The most distinguished Celtic scholars of the

British Islands and of the Continent have kindly joined us and promised their active co-operation. We intend to publish articles written without distinction in English, French, German, or Latin. Should however a certain number of our subscribers express such a wish, we are willing to give in a French translation the papers of our German contributors.

"It is our opinion that on many points, and especially questions of origin, Celtic scholars ought to abstain from giving any definitive judgment until all sources of information be carefully investigated. Therefore we intend to publish materials chiefly, and we shall avoid too affirmative conclusions.

"We intend to publish :

"Inedited Irish, Scotch-Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton texts, with translations. We shall carefully select texts interesting either for the philology or for the history of the literature, or for the Mythology ;

"Philological essays on the Celtic languages, and on their relationship with the other Indo-European languages ;

"Researches on the religion of the ancient Celts and on Celtic folklore ;

"Dissertations on the obscure epochs in the history of the Celtic races ;

"Essays on the history of the Celtic literatures, and on their relations with the mediæval literature of Europe ;

"A bibliography, as complete as possible, of all the works concerning Celtic studies published in the British Islands and on the Continent during the course of the year."

All this reads very well, and we wish the undertaking every success ; but we must warn the promoters that they have selected a region of research hitherto much obscured by clouds, and must be on their guard against rash theorists. If it is conducted in a scientific spirit, and is kept up to the level of modern philology, much good may be effected. It will be published by Trübner and Co., London, and will appear quarterly.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH ARCHÆOLOGIST'S HANDBOOK. By H. GODWIN, F.S.A.
J. Parker and Co., Oxford and London.

THIS is one of those decidedly useful books, the appearance of which cannot but be hailed with pleasure by the practical antiquary. Like Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*, it comes to help the hardworking student in the retirement of his cabinet, and assumes its place as a matter of necessity upon his table along with the other manuals of various branches of archæological science, which so distinguish the book life of the present century. The names of the author and

publishers give at once a guarantee that the work has been compiled with skill and fidelity; and, apart from a few minor matters upon which uncertainty or differences of opinion may still exist, the confidence of the learned world may be fairly claimed for this small but exceedingly useful volume. We have tested it upon various points, and are satisfied with the result.

The book does not consist of a collection of papers or memoirs upon English antiquities, but is made up of a great number of indispensable tables and chronological and architectural lists, to which the antiquary is continually obliged to refer. There is no room for a display of fine or recondite criticising, nor any attempt at it;—or rather it is like what it is, a closely printed collection of most useful results and dates, such as betokens great industry of compilation, and recommends itself at the very first glance to the attention of the student. Let the author give some account of it for himself:

“The author was induced to undertake the following work solely by the desire to facilitate the study of archæology by removing some of the obstacles which obstruct the path of the student, arising from the inaccessibility of the information which he requires.

“The materials are abundant, indeed overwhelming, but they are often as ponderous—sometimes as obscure—as the monuments to which they relate. The works on archæology, too, exceed those on most other subjects, not only in number and bulk, but also in expense. As in the case of our beautiful cathedrals, light only enters through a very costly medium.

“These difficulties in the way of the acquisition of knowledge equally affect the facility of reference to facts when acquired. A camel load of books not only requires a camel load of copper to purchase them, but also the camel itself to transport them from place to place. This is particularly the case with regard to topography.

“Supposing, however, the fortunate student to have surmounted these obstacles, and to have ensconced himself behind an array of books sufficiently extensive to satisfy the cravings of Dominie Sampson after the ‘prodigious,’ his real labours have hardly commenced. If, for example, it be his object to illustrate the castles of his native country, he will probably select the largest works as containing the most information, and, at the peril of dislocating his wrists, will place in position such mighty tomes as those of Buck and King, not to mention the many-volumed Grose; what, then, will be his disappointment to find that these voluminous and erudite authors either ignore dates altogether, or, for want of that knowledge of the various epochs of architecture which Rickman has now made elementary, represent almost every Norman tower to have been built by the Romans, and almost every mediæval arch to have been constructed by the Saxons.

“These omissions and errors can only be supplied or corrected by recourse to County Histories, Public Records, and other documents; until he gathers around him such a pile as might seem to the uninitiated a collection of materials for the commencement of a breakwater.”

There is a sly current of humour here, which shows that, though an antiquary of no small reputation, Mr. Godwin is not a disciple of Dr. Dryasdust. He cannot enliven his materials much; all he can do is to arrange them carefully, and make them as copious as his space will admit. And we are bound to say that both the author and the publishers are entitled to great credit for having got so much

valuable matter into the short space of 279 pages. *Ceteris paribus* portability is a great recommendation to any book, especially when comprehensiveness of contents is not thereby sacrificed.

A glance at Mr. Godwin's Table of Contents shows how wide is the scope of the work. It is arranged in the following main divisions: *Pre-historic Antiquities*; *Celtic Antiquities*; *British Antiquities*; *Romano-British Period*; *Anglo-Saxon Period*; *Danish Antiquities*; and the *Norman and Medieval Period*; and each of these are of course subdivided as much as their subjects require. The comparative omission of Welsh antiquities leaves, however, the occasion open for some future antiquary to compile a similar handbook for the Principality; and to whoever he may be, we recommend before hand a careful consultation of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The Roman division is well treated. It contains a list of Roman towns, etc., in Britain; the Itinera of Antoninus; the Roman Governors of Britain, with dates; a list of Roman altars, with inscriptions; and many other connected, but minor matters.

In the Anglo-Saxon period—to pick out an example or two—we have an useful, if reliable, list of Anglo-Saxon kings prior to the heptarchy; and another of Anglo-Saxon bishoprics, all with dates; a list of supposed Anglo-Saxon buildings; and numerous good notes on Anglo-Saxon interments. Among other matters referring to the Transition period from Anglo-Saxon to Norman, we find many useful memoranda concerning the terms of measurement of land.

When we come to the Norman and Mediæval period we find that the tables of reference, lists, etc., etc., are so copious that we cannot pretend to follow them; in fact, our space will not allow of our so doing.

We must be contented with referring our readers in particular to the list of English cathedrals and castles, with dates, etc., as being of immense utility; to the chronological tables of kings from Sir Harris Nicolas, etc, and we must hastily conclude by saying that the book will live upon our table, and that we have no intention of *lending* it. It is one of the most useful books we ever possessed.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

BRIDGEND

ON

MONDAY, THE 9TH AUGUST,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

THE preliminary arrangements had been carried out in a manner no less effective than vigorous by the Local Committee, presided over, as Chairman, by the Ven. H. Lynch Blossie, Archdeacon of Llandaff. The Committee consisted of the following noblemen and gentlemen:

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF LLANDAFF, *Chairman.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute,
Cardiff Castle | Michael Leahy, Esq., M.D., Bridgend |
| The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
Llandaff, Bishop's court, Cardiff | The Rev. David Lewis, Britonferry,
Glamorganshire |
| The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Dyffryn, Aberdare | William Lewis, Esq., Bridgend |
| Alexander Bassett, Esq., Llandaff, Car-
diff | Charles Luard, Esq., Llandaff, Cardiff |
| G. R. Bonville, Esq., Bridgend | T. A. Middleton, Esq., Bridgend |
| The Rev. Canon Bruce, St. Nicholas,
Cardiff | J. C. Nicholl, Esq. Merthyr-mawr, Bridg-
end |
| J. W. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L., St.
Donat's Castle, Cowbridge | The Rev. E. Powell Nicholl, Laycock,
Chippenharn |
| G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House, Mer-
thyr Tydfil | W. Pritchard, Esq., Bryntirion, Bridg-
end |
| Stephen Collier, Esq., Werndew, Bridg-
end | J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn House,
St. Nicholas, Cardiff |
| The Rev. D. T. Davis, Whitechurch,
Cardiff | The Rev. Cyril Stacey, Whitechurch,
Cardiff |
| The Rev. Thomas Edmondes, Cow-
bridge | F. E. Stacey, Esq., Llandough Castle,
Cowbridge |
| Rev. F. W. Edmondes, St. Bride's Super
Ely, Cardiff | The Rev. Thomas Stacey, Bridgend |
| R. Franklin, Esq., Clementston, Bridgend | R. E. Spencer, Esq., Llandough, Car-
diff |
| Howel Gwyn, Esq., Dyffryn, Neath | The Rev. Francis Taynton, Cowbridge |
| The Rev. Gilbert Harries, The Rectory,
Gelligaer, Glamorganshire | J. Thompson, Esq., Tregroes, Bridg-
end |
| R. O. Jones, Esq., Fônmon Castle, Cow-
bridge | Major Picton Turberville, Ewenny Ab-
bey, Bridgend |
| Rev. C. R. Knight, Tythegston Court,
Bridgend | The Rev. Thomas Williams, Cowbridge |
| | The Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Penmark
Vicarage, Cowbridge |
| | D. Yellowlees, Esq., M.D., Angelton
House, Bridgend |

Local Secretaries— { H. J. Randall, Esq., Bridgend.
The Rev. Walter Evans, The Vicarage, St. Lythans,
Cardiff

Treasurer—T. G. Smith, Esq., National Provincial Bank, Bridgend.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

THE proceedings were opened by Sir Stephen Glynne, as vice-president, taking the chair, and informing the members that a letter had been received from E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, the president of the past year, expressing his deep regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented his attending the meeting and personally resigning to his successor the presidential chair. The Earl of Dunraven, who had kindly for the second time undertaken the office of president, then took the chair, and delivered the following address :

"In assuming the office of president of your society for this year, I am naturally reminded of the previous occasion upon which I was called on to fill the same chair. Twenty years have elapsed since the Cardiff meeting was held. These twenty years have been fruitful in archaeological progress in all parts of the kingdom, and perhaps I cannot better occupy your time for a few minutes than by showing you how large a share in advancing archaeological knowledge in Wales is due to the labours of this association. When the Cardiff meeting was held, this society had been only four years in existence, and doubts were entertained in the minds of many whether sufficient interest existed, or could be created, to ensure for it a successful career, or more than a very ephemeral existence. You may remember that in 1846, the year in which this Association was founded, Wales was far behind England, Ireland, and Scotland, not only in the knowledge of, but in the modern and critical study of the antiquities of this country. Very little sound investigation had been made into the authenticity and dates of our national MSS., nor, again, had any accurate inquiry been instituted into the topographical names of the country. To take a more striking illustration, the modern theory of the origin and use of our cromlechs, namely, that they were Druidic altars (a theory which was at that time nearly abandoned, or had never been held by the learned in other countries where they are to be found) was still in the ascendant among Welsh antiquaries. Indeed it was mainly owing to the discussions which took place at the Cardiff meeting, and the correspondence which arose therefrom, that sounder views have since prevailed among us as regards the use of these monuments. And here I may revert, for a moment, to the loss which our science has sustained in the death of several, but especially of two

of those who were present upon that occasion. I am quite sure that none who attended that meeting can forget the prominent part taken by the distinguished Irishmen who honoured us by their presence ; nor can be unmindful how deeply we are indebted to their profound learning and knowledge in all departments of archæology, for the elucidation of some of the prominent topics of discussion, connected with the ancient monuments of this county, nor forget the admiration which was elicited at the rare combination of social qualities with antiquarian lore which they displayed, and which contributed not a little to the success of the Cardiff meeting. The memory of Dr. Petrie and Dr. Todd must be honoured by archæologists in all parts of the empire, indeed I might say in all countries where sound learning, accurate investigation, and enlightened views are duly appreciated. Upon another of the distinguished Irishmen who were with us in 1849 has fallen the happy lot of rearing the noblest of monuments to the friend he honoured and loved ; no one can read Dr. Stokes's "Life of Petrie" without feeling how touchingly and beautifully is depicted therein the character of him who has been truly called the father of modern Irish archæology, and who has been so ably described by the same author's distinguished son as "archæologist, painter, musician, and man of letters ; as such, and for himself revered and loved." But Dr. Stokes has done more, for in this admirable work he has given a most interesting and instructive history, which will become the text-book of the subject of the rise and progress of the modern school of Irish archæology, a school which, in the results which it has already achieved, may without exaggeration be said to be certainly unsurpassed in any country in Europe. Dr. Stokes had fully intended to have been with us on this occasion, but has been unavoidably prevented from coming, as have also three other distinguished Irish archæologists who had hoped to have joined our meeting, and whose absence we must all regret. One of the three, Dr. Graves, now Bishop of Limerick, took, as some present will remember, a prominent part at the Cardiff meeting ; he is prevented by urgent business from crossing the Channel, and engaging with any Welshman who is bold enough to embark in a friendly encounter upon ancient inscriptions, Ogham characters, cromlechs, and other cognate subjects. You need hardly be reminded that this county has lost two most learned antiquaries, who were present at Cardiff, and their absence cannot but be doubly lamented, when we recollect how much of the real knowledge and learning which they possessed has perished with them, owing in some measure to that quality which, unfortunately, too many learned men share with Mr. John Traherne and Mr. Henry Knight, of an unfortunate repugnance to lay before the world the valuable stores of knowledge which they have in the course of their researches amassed. When we revert to the state of our knowledge of Welsh archæology twenty years ago, and take even a very superficial glance at what has been effected since that date, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the amount of good and sound work which has been carried out. In the first place, examine our Journal. I may venture to say it will bear comparison with any archæological journal

in the kingdom, for the interesting character of its communications, for the laborious research displayed by several of its contributors, for the very small number of poor articles, or articles advocating wild or exploded views, to be found in its pages, and for the excellent character of its illustrations. Taking the whole range of archæology, from the monuments of the earliest races who peopled this country down to the description of the manor houses or other buildings of the sixteenth century, almost every period, as well every branch of the subject, has received illustration in our Journal. In a few counties, Anglesea for instance, a systematic examination of the early or mediæval remains has been undertaken, and it is being well carried out. This is an example which it is to be hoped will soon be followed in other parts of the Principality. Valuable descriptions have been written of the military fortifications of the Celtic and British races, more especially in North Wales, where their remains are chiefly to be found. On this subject Welsh archæologists would do well to extend their examinations into the kindred remains which are to be seen in other parts of the empire. The dwellings of the ancient inhabitants of Wales seem to have been built partly of wood, at least their roofs were so constructed, consequently they are never to be found perfect; whereas in certain districts of Ireland, chiefly along the west coast, partly, perhaps, owing to the absence of wood, and also, in certain cases, to the buildings being probably the work of a different race, the dwellings were entirely of stone, the roofs being formed on what is popularly called the bee-hive principle, the stones being laid horizontally, and overlapping each other until they met in the centre, forming a sort of dome. In some cases these are still to be found quite perfect, conveying consequently a clearer idea, as well as forming an interesting illustration, of the mode of life of the early inhabitants of these islands. Excellent descriptions have been given of several of those very ancient monuments, the cromlechs, about which so keen a contest was carried on at the Cardiff meeting, and their sepulchral character has been firmly established. Some progress has been made, but not as much as might have been fairly expected, in the elucidation of the Roman occupation of our country. Coming down to the very interesting period of the early Christianity of Wales, we have received numerous descriptions and drawings of the inscribed crosses and monumental stones by Mr. Westwood and Mr. Longueville Jones, but these descriptions have not been sufficiently followed up by researches calculated to identify the names, so as to incorporate more satisfactorily these monuments with the history of the rise and progress of the early British Church. While upon this branch of the subject, or at all events as belonging probably to the period we are considering, I may allude to inscribed stones bearing upon them inscriptions in the Ogham character; a few of this class have been already found, and the discovery of several more, it may be hoped, will reward a closer and fuller investigation. More than twenty years have elapsed since Dr. Graves turned his attention to these inscriptions, and deciphered the alphabet in which they are written by a very ingenious mode of tabulation. Nearly twenty years have

passed since the same accomplished archæologist undertook to edit an ancient tract on the subject for the Irish Archæological Society; but this undertaking has, unfortunately, not been carried out, which is much to be regretted, especially as no one in Ireland is so competent to throw light on the vexed question of the period when this character was chiefly employed, as the Bishop of Limerick. Irish archæologists are, therefore, not in a position at present to give any satisfactory assistance to their Welsh brethren in the elucidation of this curious question, the real value of which consists in its bearing on the period of the introduction of letters into Ireland, and perhaps into Wales.

As we descend the stream of time, the contributions which have been made to the archæology of Wales through the means of this society become more important. We have received valuable papers on our ecclesiastical architecture in general, and more particularly on that of Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Monmouthshire, from the accomplished pen of Mr. Freeman, in which he has so admirably pointed out those peculiarities in their architectural features, which give such an interest to many of our churches, throwing light on the local circumstances of the districts in which they are erected. Some excellent papers have been printed on the earlier churches, chiefly of North Wales, and particularly those in Anglesea, containing some curious features and details which are worthy of attention, when comparing these churches with those of a similar age in other parts of the empire.

Not inferior in interest and importance to the papers here alluded to on ecclesiastical architecture by Mr. Freeman and other writers, are to be reckoned the valuable contributions to our knowledge of the military architecture of Wales by the masterly descriptions of some of the great feudal fortresses which form so fine a feature of our country, and for which we are indebted to Mr. Clark, the most accomplished of Welsh archæologists. May I express the hope, in which I am sure all present will join, that he will continue the series for all the principal castles of Wales? But this is not all that is expected of Mr. Clark. When a man is placed by common consent at the head of any branch of a subject, he is bound to show that he is worthy of that distinction, and I, for one, shall not be satisfied until he accomplishes for England and Wales what M. Viollet le Duc has so admirably executed for France, by writing a complete treatise on our mediæval military architecture. I will not even stop here, but will stretch my hopes that his work may embrace the ancient military architecture of the British empire, thus including Ireland, where I grieve to say we have at present no Clark to elucidate our military antiquities; but I should fear that the idea of unravelling the history of, and discriminating between the characteristics of, Cahers, Cashels, Duns, Lis's, and Rath's, commencing with the grand Fir-Bolg stone fortresses in Aran, for the date of the erection of which nearly two thousand years ago we have strong presumptive evidence, down to the square towers, enclosed in a baun, built in such numbers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, would so alarm even the energetic mind of

Mr. Clark that he would fear ever to set foot again on the shores of the sister island. Important light has been thrown upon two other branches of Welsh archæology, through the pages of our Journal, first, on family history, and secondly on parochial history, and here, too, we are mainly indebted to the same gifted writer, as exemplified in his papers on the Earls of Pembroke, the Mansels of Margam, etc., and in the exhaustive accounts of parishes, such as Llancarvan. These form the true models upon which really accurate and satisfactory county histories can hereafter be formed. To come down in this very slight sketch to rather more recent times, some excellent papers have been written on the domestic architecture of Wales; in this department, however, and particularly as regards this county, much remains still to be done. But the good effected by the Cambrian Archæological Association is not confined to Wales. A very interesting and successful meeting, held under the presidency of one of your county members, Mr. H. Vivian, took place in Cornwall. Our own knowledge was beneficially enlarged by the comparison of the various antiquities of that land, so allied to Wales in the origin of its inhabitants with the corresponding ones in this country; and what was of more importance, a stimulus was given to the study of antiquities in Cornwall, which has already been productive of beneficial results. The same may be said of the Isle of Man, consequent upon the meeting recently held at Douglas, which has led to the production of several excellent papers upon various portions of the antiquities of that island.

It is scarcely necessary to occupy your time in pointing out the principal objects of our annual meetings. Two of them must be obvious to all present—the first, to stimulate local inquiry and research, by creating an interest in the subject generally in the minds of persons who have naturally some taste for looking into the past history of their district, but whose taste has had no opportunity for being cultivated or developed; and secondly, by the means of those who are skilled in the matter, to point out the peculiarities of the architecture or other features of the antiquarian remains of the neighbourhood, and to exhibit the manner in which they should be described, and their history investigated.

I may remark that this district contains a very unusual combination of objects of archæological interest, and at few towns could a meeting be held, where so many places are to be found extending in date through so great a range of time, and of such varied character, as will be visited from Bridgend. They may be said to commence, if we include the excursion to Gower on Saturday next, under Mr. H. Vivian's auspices, with the tumuli and barrows of prehistoric times. Then we have the British or Celtic fortifications, such as that still remaining at Dunraven, and other places along the coast. Next comes a class of monuments, which I regret to say are but scantily appreciated here, namely, the ancient Christian inscribed stones and crosses. This expression will not be deemed too strong, when I remind you that they are, for their number, and for the length of their inscriptions, unequalled in any portion of the kingdom, where crosses of a similar date exist. Certainly, as Dr. Petrie pointed out at Cardiff, there is

no such collection within a few miles of each other in Ireland, as is to be found in the group comprising Llantwit, Coychurch, Langan, Merthyr Mawr, and Margam. At the last-mentioned place no less than seven are to be seen now within a few yards of each other; and yet little or nothing has been done towards identifying the persons they commemorate with the different ecclesiastical establishments which must have once existed in this neighbourhood, and with which they were obviously connected. Passing to a later period, you will see some interesting churches containing characteristic local features, including among them the very peculiar church of Llantwit, and the remarkable semi-fortified abbey of Ewenny. Of abbeys of the first rank, we have the ruins of Margam, with its noble chapter-house, and within our reach is the beautiful and most interesting cathedral of Llandaff, so lately restored by the zeal and munificence of the inhabitants of this county. Of castles you will see a variety, ranging in date from the simple Norman keep of Ogmore to the latest portions of St. Donats. This most picturesque castle, now happily saved from becoming a mere ruin, beautifully situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, with its ancient church and elegant cross, would of itself repay the archæologist many miles of travel to visit. In addition, you will see one of the grandest mediæval fortresses in the kingdom, Caerphilly, exhibiting even in its decay, a most instructive example of military skill and feudal power. In our excursions will also be included several examples of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. From this enumeration you will see the justice of a previous remark, that few places in the Principality afford so great a variety of objects to be visited, extending over so vast a range of time in the dates of their erection, and including among them several of peculiar interest and of considerable importance.

Having touched upon what has been effected in the archæology of Wales since the commencement of our Association in 1846, may I be permitted to point out very briefly how much still remains to be done? First, for this county, a complete description, with accurate views and measurements, of our cromlechs, and an examination of the ground within them, is still a desideratum. Our Roman roads and stations have not been thoroughly explored and mapped down; we have no accurate descriptions, with measurements of the various earthworks which exist, particularly along the coast. When properly examined, these forts or camps will probably be found to be divisible into more than one class, and to belong to more than one age. It appears that the Rev. H. H. Knight read a paper at the Monmouth meeting, in which he advocated the idea, that the coast forts or earth works were erected by the Danes. This paper, unfortunately, was never published, and I am unacquainted with the arguments by which his theory is supported. One of the most interesting features in the archæology of this county is the number of the inscribed Christian stones to which I have already alluded. This class of monument has been entirely neglected by our local antiquaries. May we venture to hope that the owner of the most remarkable group, that which stands within

and around the walls of his noble chapter-house of Margam, a building which appears almost modern by the side of those venerable monuments of a ruder age, and a more primitive state of art, will give to the world accurate drawings or photographs with measurements of them; and what would be better still, will include all the similar Christian inscribed stones of the neighbourhood, forming as they do the most important collection of the monuments of the pre-Norman Church to be found in England or Wales. Researches should be diligently made among the ancient Welsh ecclesiastical records, such as the book of Llandaff and others, in order to try and identify the names which appear upon these inscriptions, so as to obtain a better clue than we at present possess of the date of their erection. By these means the foundation would be laid for obtaining some definite knowledge on the rise and progress of ecclesiastical art in this country before the Norman Conquest. This very interesting branch of archæology is being admirably worked out for Ireland by one of the highest authorities on the subject of ancient Irish art, and I trust that the result of the accomplished author's labours, in tracing the progress of Irish monumental ecclesiastical art, may, by her kind consent, be laid before you, for the purpose of comparison, during the present meeting. Not one-half of our mediæval castles have as yet been described, and scarcely anything has been done towards illustrating the manor-houses, and other examples of domestic architecture, so many of which are to be found in this county.

To any one conversant with the early ecclesiastical architecture of Ireland, it appears curious that so few remains of the Welsh Church, prior to the eleventh century, have been as yet noticed, while on the other side of the Channel hundreds of churches remain, some tolerably perfect, many of them erected centuries before that date. It is not probable that any portion of these primitive churches exist in this county; but on the islands along the coast of Pembrokeshire, or in the most out-of-the-way portions of some of the western counties, small early cells or oratories, analogous to those on the western coast of Ireland, may be discovered. It would be very interesting to see whether any difference in the plan or size of the buildings, or their modes of construction, is observable; whether there is the same sort of difference in the primitive churches as exists in the crosses and monumental stones, between those of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and the Isle of Man.

I have endeavoured, though very superficially, to take a rapid survey of the progress of archæology in Wales since the formation of our Association, and to point out in what manner, and to what objects, future inquiries may most profitably be directed. The principal aim of archæological research is to reconstruct, chiefly through the monumental remains of bygone times, the past history of our race. As at present understood, the science of archæology, in the popular acceptance of the term, embraces within its range all traces of the works of man, beginning with the very earliest pre-historic epoch, the study of which almost more properly appertains to the domain of geology, as in the case of the flints in the gravel deposits in the

valley of the Somme and elsewhere, which are at present the oldest records of man's existence in the globe. From this we arrive at the probably long subsequent period of the bone caves, affording the first evidence of man's social condition, and the rise of art, as exemplified in the very remarkable drawings upon the bones of animals, some of which are entirely extinct. To the age of the bone caves are referred the Kjekkenmoddens or refuse heaps of Denmark, and some other countries, and also the earlier lake dwellings of Switzerland. The whole of this long period of man's existence in a savage state is classed under the term of the stone age. To this succeeds the bronze age, during which many of the lake dwellings were erected, and, perhaps, some of the great sepulchral monuments, such as New Grange, Dowth, etc., in Ireland; also Stonehenge, and Abury in England, and many of the cromlechs and barrows, and other megalithic structures; also the crannogs or lake dwellings of Ireland and Scotland. We now arrive at the so-called iron age, when we begin to stand upon historic ground. From that epoch to the present appears but a small portion in time of man's existence on this earth. We cannot fail to be struck, when considering his past history, at the extremely slow progress made during the long ages to which I have for a moment called your attention, as contrasted with the rapid progress in civilisation which characterises the historic period. The study of archæology, when thus looked at in its full length and breadth, is surely one of the most attractive which can occupy the mind of man. To whatever branch of the subject you more specially devote yourselves, you can no longer do so in that spirit of mere curiosity for diving into the past, which characterised the antiquary of the old school. Each branch forms, as it were, a link in the great chain which binds not only the history, but the destiny of man, from the remotest period, countless years ago, when he first appeared on this earth, to the truly marvellous age in which we are now living. The provisional character of the subdivisions which have been mentioned, and the uncertainty which still surrounds, in questions of detail, the prehistoric period of man's existence, serves but to add a charm to the investigations they involve. Where truth is the object, and an earnest and philosophical method of inquiry the mode by which that object is pursued, no fear need be entertained lest such researches should tend to weaken the evidence for the divine government of the world. In contemplating the architectural remains of the middle ages, of those centuries which produced the most glorious examples of the taste and piety of man which have ever been erected, we cannot but be struck by noticing that the noblest and most prominent monuments were those reared for the honour of God and the service of religion. I fear we cannot say this of the great architectural works of the present day.

But, looking from another point of view, while admiring the grandeur of the feudal castles which form such picturesque objects in all parts of the country, we are forcibly reminded of the low and oppressed state which the lower classes must then have been in. Here we may feel satisfaction at the advance which has been made in their

social condition in modern times; and while studying the records of past ages, and reconstructing the history of the condition of our countrymen in early and mediæval times, we may well rejoice at the security of life and property which now prevail, in the place of the constant insecurity and discomfort, and the absence of liberty, which accompanied the lives of nearly all, but especially of the poorer classes of these countries. Looking back, therefore, through the entire period of the past history of man, as exhibited to us by modern archæological discoveries, we can scarcely fail to perceive that the whole exhibits one grand scheme of progression, which, notwithstanding partial periods of decline, has for its end the ever-increasing civilisation and happiness of man, and the gradual development of his highest faculties, and for its object the continual manifestation of the design, the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of Almighty God."

The President then called on the secretary to read the report, but with this order the Rev. E. L. Barnwell was unable to comply, as by some accident or neglect the portmanteau, which contained the report, did not make its appearance at the station on his arrival. He, however alluded to one or two of the more important parts of it, which were the proposals to commence a fourth series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in 1870; to compile and publish a classified index of the twenty-four volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and to print at once the third and concluding portion of the Gower Survey. The two other principal subjects introduced in the report were a notice of the proposed International Celtic Review, to be published under the editorship of M. H. Gaidoz, if sufficient subscribers can be obtained, and a formal invitation to the Association to send over a delegation of members to represent the society at the International Celtic Congress, which was to be held shortly at Brest.

The President drew the attention of the members to the fact that Wales did not possess a museum of national antiquities. Dublin and Edinburgh had each such a museum, and the British Museum had of late years made considerable progress in collecting antiquities of this class, and he thought Wales ought to make an effort to have a collection of its own. Nor was the difficulty of deciding where it should be placed in his opinion insurmountable.

Mr. Clark, at the request of the President, after alluding to the loss sustained by archæologists through the deaths of Dr. Todd and Dr. Petrie, and to the presence among themselves of an intimate friend of the latter, who was engaged on the publication of some of the more valuable collections of Dr. Petrie, gave a sketch of the history of the Lordship of Glamorgan, and of its more important early remains, sepulchral and military, its numerous incised crosses, etc., etc. He pointed out with much clearness the strategic importance of the Norman and other early castles throughout the district, especially those running up from Cardiff to the interior mountain land as far as Morlais Castle, thus completely holding in check the Welsh, who were constantly making inroads into the lower and more valuable lands, torn from them by Fitzhamon and his followers.

Mr. Freeman followed with some observations on the principal characteristics of the churches to be visited during the week. He pointed out the great similarity which could be traced between many of the churches of this part of Glamorganshire, and those of the opposite coast of Somersetshire, mentioning more particularly St. John's at Cardiff as a remarkable instance of this similarity. He suggested also the desirability, if it could be managed, of having a joint meeting in some central position for the more complete and easy comparison of the two districts. He alluded also to the juxtaposition of different races so much more strongly marked in this portion of South Wales than elsewhere. Thus three different races had left their traces in the nomenclature of the district, as illustrated even by the programme of the week's excursions, which contained Norman, English, and Welsh names. Hence he was reminded that however satisfactorily the labours of the Association had hitherto been as regards the illustration of the earlier and mediæval remains throughout the Principality, he thought that one important subject had not received due attention. He alluded to the origin and early history of the municipal towns in Wales, and earnestly recommended the subject to the attention of the members.

The lateness of the hour precluding the reading of any papers, the arrangements for the following day were announced, and the meeting dispersed.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Coity Castle, with which the day's excursion commenced, was given by Fitzhamon to Sir Payne Turberville, from whom it passed successively to the families of Berkrolles, Gamage, Sydney, and Wyndham, and is now part of the Dunraven estates. The present ruins are more picturesque than illustrative of early castle building, as the whole structure has undergone many alterations and additions, having been inhabited within the last two hundred years.

There were, as usual, an outer and inner baily, protected by the ordinary external defences. The principal ruins consist of two blocks of buildings, one of which contains a singular kind of portal, and has lost within three or four years some of its upper stories. The other contains the remains of a stone vaulted hall, with a similarly vaulted passage by its side, beyond which, in the basement of one of the large towers, was the grand receptacle for the refuse of the castle. Mr. Clark gave a short account of the history of the castle, and pointed out the more interesting portions of its remains.

The adjoining church was next visited, and its details were pointed out by Mr. Freeman. It is a cruciform building, a form not common in the district, and has a partially military character. It consists of a nave, transepts, choir, and presbytery, the choir being under the tower. The only addition to the original plan is that of the south porch. The door to the Rood loft is approached by a remarkable

staircase placed against the west wall, and supported on two half arches. Beneath it is a stone bench and a recess, which Mr. Freeman thought was a squint out of the nave, as occurs sometimes in Pembrokeshire. Under the eastern window of the south side of the presbytery is a curious arrangement thus described by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist* (viii, 291): "There are three cinquefoiled recesses, of which the westernmost only is prolonged so as to form a proper sedile. The eastern one contains the piscina, with a multifoiled orifice, while the middle compartment is of the same length as the piscina, and may have been a credence." There are also two diminutive monumental figures in this part of the church, and a very singular chest with a saddle back top, the sloping side being enriched with late flamboyant tracery, but the gabels are original, and the exposed side is elaborately carved with the emblems of the Passion. For what purpose it was intended is uncertain. It was suggested that it might have been a Feretory, but from its rude and unfinished back it is clear that it must have been intended to stand close against the wall. A doubt has been raised concerning the east window, which has been suspected of being debased, but Mr. Freeman considers it to be a genuine Decorated one with certain peculiarities. There are two sets of squints in the church, a peculiarity noticed in other churches visited during the week.

Coy Church, which was next inspected under Mr. Freeman's guidance, is decidedly superior to that of Coity, and being the earlier of the two, it may, as Mr. Freeman conjectures, have served partly as a model to the builder of the later church. One great difference, however, exists in Coy Church having aisles and buttresses, which are wanting in Coity. The building is of early Decorated, or even transitional style from Early English, with the exception of the semi-military central tower, so common in South Wales, and of perpendicular character. The arrangement of the choir and presbytery is the same as that of Coity Church. The side windows of the presbytery and in the east end of the south transept are trefoil lancets with pointed labels, the whole range being externally connected by a string, while internally the labels are connected so as to form an arcade, the whole effect of which is extremely good. Mr. Freeman also drew attention to the other most striking points, more particularly the west front, of admirable composition, although simple and unornamented; the clerestory windows, merely cinquefoiled openings, and only existing on the south side; the west doorway, which has the appearance of Early English from its detached banded shafts, but which he thought was of the same character as the rest of the building, namely, the early transitional style of Edward I. But by far the most singular and striking feature are the west windows of the aisles, which Mr. Freeman considered to be unique. They are large pointed quatrefoils, having internally a lozenge-shaped rear arch. A view of these windows is given in the plate which accompanies Mr. Freeman's account of these churches, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1857, and the perusal of which is recommended to all who wish for more complete information about these churches.

A sedile and piscina, with a triangular canopy above its sill, face an arched ambry in the north wall, near which is the rudely sculptured effigy of Thomas Ivans, rector of the parish, who died in 1591, which is mentioned by a writer in the *Ecclesiologist* as a singular specimen of a tomb of that date. Opposite to it is a very small effigy, probably of a child (*Ecclesiologist*, viii, p. 253). There is another effigy in the north transept, which is remarkable from its having apparently served a double purpose. Originally it represented a female with long hair. This has been cut short, and the form of a tonsure cut in its proper position, so that in its altered state it represents an ecclesiastic, and not a female. The general execution of the work is somewhat coarse, and is probably of late fourteenth century date.

Besides the usual churchyard cross are two others ornamented with interlacing pattern, which was more or less in use from a very early age until the twelfth century.

The church is at present dismantled, and in the hands of the builders, and with, perhaps, the exception of the woodwork in the chancel roof, the work, as far as it had gone, appeared to be satisfactory.

The interesting Church of Eweny was next inspected and explained also by Mr. Freeman, whose full and valuable account of it will be found in the volume already mentioned. The church is one of the oldest and most remarkable edifices throughout Wales, and, with the exception of a certain amount of destruction, has undergone little or no modification. It is of pure Norman character, and built with a view to defence, independent of the strong outerworks by which it was protected except on one side. It was a cross church with chapels, opening into the north side of the presbytery and eastern one of the south transept; but the chapels, together with the north transept, have long since been removed. An elegant early English niche is inserted in the eastern wall of the existing transept, and on the opposite side is an arcade of seven small arches. The wooden screen which divides the presbytery from the space under the tower is apparently of the fifteenth century, as the lower part is ornamented with the linen-pattern. The upper portion, however, has tracery of late decorated work.

The roof of the presbytery presents a rare instance of Romanesque vaulting on so large a scale. Over the three western bays is a barrel vault, but the eastern bay has groined cellular vaulting. For other details of this roof reference must be made to Mr. Freeman's description referred to above, where a view of the presbytery and screen, and the ground plan of the building are given.

The tombstone of the founder, Morice de Londres, now on the north side of the presbytery, is well known, and has been more than once engraved (See *Hoare's Itinerary of Baldwin*, vol. i, and *Cutt's Manual of Slabs*, plate 39). The foliated cross and pattern along the bevelled sides are very elegant, but together with the characters of the inscription seem more like the work of the thirteenth than of the preceding century. He gave his new church to the Abbey at Gloucester in 1141; and 1150 is the date assigned by Cutt to the

stone. The inscription at full length is—*Ici gist Morice de Londres fondateur. Dieu lui rend son labeur. Amen.*

The nave, as before stated, was cut off by a wall, which at present entirely blocks the western arch of the Lantern, and even prior to the loss of its solitary aisle must always have appeared small and crowded. The blocked arcade is a fine example of Grand Plain Norman. On the south side no original windows remain, but one may be traced high in the wall above the cloister, so as to range with the clerestory on the other side. Hence Mr. Freeman suggests the reason of there being only one aisle, as a cloister built against the aisle would have been as high as the aisle itself, and thus prevented the existence of any aisle windows within. The architect, therefore, would be induced to omit the aisle altogether.

The domestic buildings are said to have been in existence up to the commencement of the present century, but no portion except a building with a barrel vaulted roof, and probably coeval with the church, is in existence. Portions, however, of the strong works which fortified the monastery, remain, consisting of a portion of the wall to the north-west of the church, the great gateway and a bastion at the extreme west end. Major Picton Turberville, the present owner, and as such successor of the ancient priors, received the visitors with Benedictine hospitality, after which they proceeded to Dunraven Castle, where the same kind of hospitality awaited them. On the conclusion of the collation, Mr. Octavius Morgan, in proposing the health of the venerable hostess, returned the thanks of the Association for the kindness and hospitality with which they had been received. The Earl of Dunraven, in reply to Mr. Morgan, remarked that although the present castle was not one of those which Mr. Clark could so well describe, it was the successor of a much earlier and Norman structure, which was erected within one of those strong British or Celtic fortifications so numerous on the shores of South Wales. Dunraven, as now spelled, is rather Irish than Welsh. Dyndryvaen is the form found in the ancient British chronicles, which, according to the best authorities, signifies the fortress of the three points or angles. The triple rampart is composed of small stones and earth, and even in its present state, in the greater part of its circuit, is an exceedingly strong post. The original extent of these lines, it was stated, can even now be made out.

After luncheon several interesting drawings and photographs of Irish antiquities were inspected, but the great object of attraction was a two-handled chalice of silver, found last year at Ardagh, in the county of Limerick. From the character of the ornamentation and the inscription on the chalice itself, it has been ascribed to an age as early as the tenth century. The ornaments are principally of a kind of filagree work in gold, but wrought with such marvellously minute delicacy that the most skilful gold-workers of the present day cannot reproduce the elaborate details, which have been executed with such extreme accuracy. With it were found four brooches, examples of early Irish art, also covered with ornamentation of the same character as that of the chalice.

Before resuming their carriages the majority of the visitors cursorily surveyed the primæval fortified work, which is well defended by ramparts of earth and stone, and in its original state must have been a place of great strength; after which the route was continued along the top of the cliffs, commanding a charming view of the Channel and opposite shores, until the Castle of Ogmore was reached, the ruins of which are small, consisting of a portion of an early Norman keep, and fragments of the curtain which enclosed the outer court. A detached building stands near it, of indifferent masonry, but apparently as old as the fifteenth century. There is a freestone slab lying on the ground, which being ornamented with a moulding on three sides only was intended to be fixed against a wall, and hence it has been conjectured to have been an altar slab; but it has not the appearance of one. It is remarkable, however, that court proceedings are opened upon it, and an adjournment is then made to some more convenient place of meeting.

The Church of Merthyr Mawr is a new one, but numerous incised stones and sepulchral slabs of various dates have been collected and placed under the east wall, including one of the Paulinus stones, and which has been noticed in the Journal. Among them also is a pillar stoup, which is not often found in Wales. On the higher ground, in the garden, and above the house, are two of the more important monumental stones of the same character as one in the churchyard at Coy, and some of those in the grounds of Margam Abbey. The inscriptions have been read by Dr. Petrie and others, but their readings do not quite agree. They are of that uncertain period which extended to the twelfth century. After enjoying for some time the beauty of the scenery, in which the ruins of Ogmore Castle form a conspicuous feature, the excursionists returned to Bridgend.

EVENING MEETING.—The President commenced the proceedings by calling on Professor Babington to give a resumé of the day's proceedings; after which the Rev. Dr. Russell, the President of Maynooth College, read a paper on the early inscribed stones of Ireland, and which had been written by Miss Stokes, an intimate friend of the late Dr. Petrie. After his death a number of unfinished manuscripts were found, and several of his friends distributed them among themselves with a view to their publication; no less to do honour to his memory than that these invaluable stores might not be lost to the world. Miss Stokes had undertaken a paper on the early inscriptions on stones which Dr. Petrie had been gradually collecting since 1822. The reading of the paper was accompanied with numerous illustrations of the different forms of the cross, the latest of which appear to have been in ordinary use as late as the eighth century, although they do not appear to have been found in Italy of a date later than the fifth century.

The Rev. James Allen, in alluding to the interest and importance of the paper of Miss Stokes, deprecated in strong language the mischievous mutilation and destruction of such monuments, and which he regretted to say was still going on.

After a reply of Archdeacon Blosse, explaining to Mr. Allen the reason why no local temporary museum had been established on this occasion,

the Rev. Walter Evans, one of the secretaries of the local committee, thought that, if further attention was directed, through the medium of the Journal of the Association, to the importance of these monumental stones, they would be treated with greater respect and be more carefully preserved.

Professor Babington and Mr. G. T. Clark cordially supported the remarks of Mr. J. Allen, as to the great interest and value of the paper read by Dr. Russell, and which they trusted would be permitted to appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The thanks of the society were then voted to Miss Stokes and to Dr. Russell.

Mr. Barnwell next read as much as time permitted of a paper by Dr. Carne, on the antiquities of Llantwit Major, a place which that gentleman identified with Bovium, but which Sir R. Colt Hoare places near Cowbridge, and between that place and Ewenny, agreeing therein with Camden, Gale, and other commentators of the *Itinerary*. But whether it was the ancient Bovium or not, it derives its present name from St. Illutus, who established the college here, which Dr. Carne places on the top of the hill to the south-west of the church, and to the north of the present gate-house, where are remains of extensive foundations in a field which is still church property.

The President announced the arrangements of the next day, and dismissed the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The church of St. Bride, the first object visited, is early Norman, with later additions and insertions. In addition to the two small and original squints, two later and larger ones have been added. The same kind of addition was noticed elsewhere in this district. The two most remarkable things in the church are the Norman font, of the same kind as that at Llantwit; and the coffin-lid of a Butler, on which the knight is represented with his legs crossed, armed in a hauberk and chausses of mail, wearing a long surtout open in front. The only portion of plate-armour is a small skull-cap, on the front of which is a fleur-de-lis between two covered cups. On the shield are the three covered cups of Boteler. The ornamenting the head-piece with any device is said to be very unusual. The inscription is IOHAN LE BOTILER GIT ICI. DEU. DE. SA. ALME. EIT. MEROI. AMEN. Mr. Albert Way, in his notice of this slab (*Arch. Journal*, ii, 383), assigns it to the latter portion of the thirteenth century. It has also been reproduced in Cutt's *Slabs and Crosses*, from a rubbing by the Rev. F. T. Bayly of Brookthorpe. Its excellent preservation is owing to the fact that it, together with the coffin, was buried in the churchyard until a few years ago. The coffin still remains outside, but should be placed inside the church, and be recovered with its slab, the lower part of which is at present concealed by a modern wooden partition drawn across the eastern end of the chancel, and serving the double purpose of a reredos to the Communion Table, and a screen to hide some mutilated stones lying amid rubbish and dirt. The wretched state in

which the chancel was left, reflects little credit on those to whom it belongs, and presents a marked contrast, in this respect, to the nave. From this church the carriages proceeded to the Castle of St. Donat's, which, up to 1738, had continued in the possession of the Stradlings, the progenitor of whom received it from Robert Fitz Hamon. After little more than a century from the death of the last Stradling of St. Donat's it has been acquired by a descendant of that ancient family. Mr. Clark and Mr. Octavius Morgan pointed out the various details of this castle, which has, however, undergone many alterations at different times, and which are being still carried on to a considerable extent. Externally, the most striking parts are the great outer gateway and the keep. Internally there is some good, early English work, especially a fireplace of that date, in the entrance-tower. The building near the entrance, and which forms a traverse between the outer and inner wards, was thought by some to have been the chapel; but doubts of this were expressed by others. The offices and various apartments surround the inner court, but none of them are of much archæological interest, except the great dining-hall of the Tudor period, and a large upper room, which contains a fine mantel-piece and some good wood carving. The church, which lies in a very picturesque situation under the castle, is early Norman, with later additions and changes. In the Stradling chapel of the fifteenth century, are some singular paintings commemorating different members of the Stradling family, and a handsome marble monument to the memory of the last of the race. In the churchyard is a singularly beautiful cross of the fourteenth century.

After examining the castle and church, the numerous company were received with hearty welcome by Dr. and Mrs. Carne. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Earl of Dunraven, as President, returned the thanks of the Association to Dr. and Mrs. Carne for their ample hospitality; and Dr. Carne having expressed, at some length, the pleasure Mrs. Carne and himself felt in receiving the members on this occasion, an adjournment was made to Llantwit, the most remarkable place in all Wales, with the exception of St. David's; or, to use the words of Mr. Freeman (whose account, supplemented by Messrs. Parker and Longueville Jones, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1858):—"The most striking series of buildings in the country". The nave of the church consists of three bays, the arcades of which are similar but superior to those of Manorbeer, and so entirely plain and devoid of the simplest ornament or even chamfer, that their age is uncertain. Mr. Freeman thinks they are of the same date as the aisle-windows, which are of incipient Geometrical tracery. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, thinks the piers are more likely to be of the end of the twelfth century. The piers of the tower-arches, apparently the oldest portion of the building, have either been built upon or used up in a reckless manner. A view of one of them, as well as of the font, will be found opposite page 35 of the volume alluded to. The western portion (a part of the original plan) is called "the Old Church," although more than a century later than the eastern one; and Mr. Freeman accounts for the

appellation by supposing that this was originally the parochial church; but, on the Dissolution, deserted for the larger church of the monks, which would thus become the parishioners' *new church*, and cause the deserted one to be called the *old one*. At the extreme end of this western portion is a galilee, or large western porch, with a chapel over it, which, Mr. Parker thinks, as usual under such circumstances, was dedicated to St. Michael. In the south aisle of the eastern church is a niche let into, and partially projecting from, the wall, an engraving of which is given opposite page 43 of the same volume. The decoration consists of a vine climbing up each side of the niche, and twisting round the heads of fourteen crowned persons. At the top is the head of the Saviour, with the crossed nimbus. The lower part, with the figure of Jesse, is in the western building; the two lowest compartments being missing, but which may yet be found whole or broken among loose stones or under ground. This genealogical tree is of the early part of the thirteenth century, and when painted and gilt, as traces shew to have been the case, must have had a rich effect. Mr. Longueville Jones thinks that it contained a figure of the Virgin, and that her chapel was where the niche is now. Adjoining the western chapel are the ruins of a small house, probably for the use of the sacristan, and which Mr. Parker assigns to the fourteenth century. There are also two later monuments. The larger one is described as of the time of Henry VIII, and bears, according to Dr. Carne, the inscription—*PRINS RICHARD HOPKINS*, and to the right of the head of the figure is the head of a child in a kind of cup or cornucopia. The opposite corner of the stone is lost, so that it is uncertain whether we have the whole of the original inscription. From the absence of a cross before the *r*, it is probable that some letters are missing, and very important ones too; for the figure itself, with all its details of dress, is that of a *female* and not a *man*; and the addition of the little child in its cup would intimate that she died with her infant in her confinement. The other figure is kneeling in a very uncomfortable position, and has much of the same style and character as the effigy of the Lady Hopkins, especially as regards the hat and ruff, which are almost identical in form. The frame-work, however, with which the figure is enclosed is certainly later than the time of Henry VIII, and nearer the time of James I. Some strange tradition assigns this effigy to Sir Walter Raleigh. The coats of arms on the roof are given and described in the *Journal*. To the north of the tower is a slab to the memory of Matthew Voss, who died 1534, at the age of 129. The old church, still a popular burial place, contains several early and interesting tomb-stones, the most curious of which has been figured and described by Mr. Westwood, in the *Journal* for 1847, who assigns it to the thirteenth century, and considers it one of the earliest known examples of what he calls "partial effigies", where only the head, or head and breast, is represented. In the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, Plate 3, will be found the cross of St. Illutus, and other monuments, as well as the statement that these were brought from a place called "The Great House", where a chapel is said to have stood. The inscription has given much

trouble; but that proposed by the late Rev. N. Carne is probably the correct one, although the meaning of some parts is still dubious. The general intention is plain enough, viz., to commemorate that Howell, in the name of the Trinity, erected the cross. Another very remarkable stone stands on the east side of the porch, and was discovered, in 1789, in a singular manner, owing to some tradition, the account of which seems fairly substantiated by contemporary evidence. Nor less remarkable is its inscription, which tells us that Samson erected the cross for the good of the souls of himself, of King Iuthahel, and Artmael, or Arthfall, King of Gwent, according to the Book of Llandaff. Dr. Carne identifies this Samson with the archbishop who went over and died at Dol, in Brittany, and whose rescue of Indual, a Breton prince, is recorded in his life (*Liber Llandav.* p. 303). The similarity between *Iuthahel* and *Indual* is singular. The cross of St. Illutus on the north side of the church, of the same ornamentation and character as the other, was erected by the same Samson, and is described by Gough in his additions to Camden. The gateway, barn, and other adjuncts to the Church of Llantwit, are already fully noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as well as the famous bell of St. Illutus, by Professor Westwood (*Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 236). Local authorities believe that the bell now in the belfry of what is called the Town Hall, is the original bell of the saint, with which are connected many legends; but the size, form, and inscription, all show that the present bell is a much later one, although associated with the saint, as appears by the inscription, *Sancte Illute ora pro nobis*. There are numerous early remains of domestic architecture scattered through the village; but time did not allow examination of them, with the exception of one nearly opposite the Town Hall, and now a small inn, but at one time the abode of a person of importance. Time not admitting of a visit to Boverton, Llanmihangel Manor House and Church were next inspected. The church is small and not remarkable but for its distinctly military character, as shown by the strongly fortified tower, the upper part of which was only to be reached from the interior by means of ladders. Instead of the more usual narrow windows on the upper part, there are exceedingly well executed cross-loopholes. The manor house opposite the church is a good specimen of what is rare in Wales—namely, the original mansion of the higher Welsh gentry. Most of them have been converted into farm premises or have been entirely replaced by more modern structures. In North Wales the finest example of the kind is the mansion at Corsygedol in Merioneth, notwithstanding its later additions. The house at Llanmihangel, if not so large or picturesque, is hardly of less interest, and in its lower portions may be older. These parts are stone vaulted, with arched doorways, and may perhaps be as old as the fourteenth century, but more likely are of the fifteenth. A large, wide staircase leads to the grand apartments, which are later, one of them still retaining its tapestry. In the opposite angle of the house a circular staircase also conducts to the upper stories. In the basement is a small stone-vaulted apartment called the prison, and from which a passage in the wall leads to the chamber with the tapestry. This

staircase is supposed to have been used to bring prisoners to the room above, but it was more probably an ordinary staircase by which private communication between the upper and lower stories might be kept up. A remarkable feature is the avenue of yew trees at the back of the house, and which is probably unrivalled in Wales. Beaupré was omitted, as too much out of the road; so that the ruins of St. Quentin's Castle and Cowbridge completed the day's excursion.

St. Quentin's Castle retains little more than its great gateway and some fragments of the outer curtain. The keep occupied the usual central position, but has long since been a complete ruin. Cowbridge has only one of its three gates, and that has been more or less altered at different times; so that it has little of its original character left. The church was also visited. The staircase of the tower is of unusual but picturesque character, and the tower itself has evidently been intended to assist in the defence of the town, the wall of which ran close below. There was no meeting this evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

The excursion of the day commenced with an examination of Llandaff Cathedral under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, who began with the exterior, according to his usual plan. The history of the building has already been given by him in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Since, however, that was written, the complete and costly restoration of the whole building has been well effected, and the cathedral, instead of being, as it was, a disgrace, is now no little honour to South Wales. No expense seems to have been spared in doing the work thoroughly well; but exceptions might perhaps be made to one or two parts of the new work, such as the reredos, which, handsome as it is in itself, is somewhat out of place in its present position, and all the more so as the remains of the original screen would have enabled it to be reproduced entire, with its fine open tabernacle work. The inlaid work in the stalls may also, in the opinion of some, be thought to remind too much of Tunbridge ware. Externally, the new tower and spire have also too much foreign element, and that, too, not of the best character, as regards the tower. The position of organ-pipes projecting at an angle from the face of the organ is offensive to the eye, but is said to be advantageous as regards the ear. The fine gateway of the ancient Episcopal Palace forms the frontispiece of the *Arch. Camb.* for 1847, as does the west door of the cathedral that of the volume for 1851.

Castell Coch, although not mentioned in the programme, was next visited, and its principal details pointed out by Mr. Clark, who has given an account of it in his Topographical Notes in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1850.

The inner court is protected by a strong circular curtain and three round towers; the hall filling up the space between the north and south towers. The third tower is on the east side, and, like the other two, consisted of three stories. In the northern one the two lower

stories still retain their original vaulting. The main entrance was between the southern and eastern towers. The outer court of the castle occupied the remainder of the east end of the natural platform, and was originally, in Mr. Clark's opinion, protected by a parapet. He thinks, also, that no part of the work is Norman, but of the time of Henry III, and a little earlier than Caerphilly.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE was next visited. It has been fully described by Mr. Clark in the same volume, and illustrated with a plan and view of it restored to its original state. Mr. Clark and Mr. Octavius Morgan now went over, in detail, as far as time permitted, the various portions of these magnificent ruins. The great hall, lighted by four lofty windows looking on the court, with ogee arches and bands of the ball-flower moulding, is the only part of the castle that retains any very distinctive architectural details, so complete has been the destruction and spoliation of the ruins. These details are of the Decorated style, while the columns of the hall doorway, the moulding of their pedestals, the bell capitals of the simple clusters of columns forming the corbels of the roof are of the Early English period. Mr. Clark therefore refers the building of the castle to the latter part of the thirteenth century, when the Decorated was beginning to supersede the Early English. This date also agrees with the evidence of records, in which the castle is mentioned in 1272 as having been lately erected by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. From the De Clares it came successively by marriage to the Despensers, Beauchamps, and Nevills, subsequently lapsing to the Crown, until granted by Edward VI to William, Earl of Pembroke, in whose family it remained until it passed by marriage to John Marquis of Bute, whose representative is the present proprietor.

Cardiff Castle, the last object visited this day, retains little of interest as compared with Caerphilly or any of the larger castles of Wales. The original castle, of a circular form, crowns the summit of an enormous artificial mound; but only the bare shell at present remains, and that has undergone many repairs.

The proceedings of the evening meeting were commenced by Mr. Talbot Bury, who, at the request of the President, gave a brief account of the excursions of the two preceding days. Mr. Blight observed that, during his present visit to Wales, and other occasions of his attending the excursions of the Association, he had observed crosses in the churchyards; but, although he had looked for them, he could not find a single wayside cross similar to those of his own country of Cornwall. In reply to some remarks of Archdeacon Blosse, he further observed that the crosses to which he had referred were of stone, and that of wooden ones he did not know a single example.

Mr. Walter Evans thought it would be very desirable, with a view to the preservation of early inscribed stones in Glamorganshire and other parts of Wales, that there should be a list of them drawn up and published in the *Arch. Camb.*, in a manner similar to the list of Welsh MSS. published many years ago in the *Cambrian Register*.

Mr. R. W. Banks produced a letter, which he handed to the Presi-

dent, from Dr. M'Cullough of Abergavenny, which announced the important discovery of a fortified island, similar to the Irish Crannoge, in Llangorse Lake, Breconshire. The discoverer was Mr. Dumbleton of Treholford, who has since kindly assented to the request of the Association to communicate his account and plans of the island to the Editorial Committee for publication in the *Journal of the Association*.

Mr. Barnwell, in the absence of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, read a paper by that gentleman "On Arthur's Stone in Gower", which will appear in the first volume of the proposed new series. Some statements in the paper concerning a line or lines of stones, which Sir Gardner thought were connected with the cromlech known as Arthur's Stone, gave rise to an observation from Mr. Moggridge, that, high as Sir Gardner's authority stood, and however accurate an observer he was, yet as he himself so intimately knew the ground, and had certainly seen no lines, he thought there must be some mistake in the matter.

Mr. Freeman maintained, in opposition to some incidental remarks in Sir G. Wilkinson's paper, that the present English nation was essentially a Teutonic nation. The question, he remarked, was, after all, a question of less and more. No modern European nation was of absolutely pure blood. He did not mean to assert that the modern English nation was of absolutely pure Teutonic descent; that no Celtic or other foreign element had mingled with the original stock. All that he meant was that the foreign element was not large enough to hinder the English people from being practically and historically a Teutonic people; as fully entitled to be called Teutonic as the Welsh are to be called Celtic. A certain Celtic element there undoubtedly was, doubtless because, even in the most exterminating days of heathen conquest, the women would often be spared. A certain Celtic element had therefore found its way into the blood and speech of Englishmen; and it had often been shown that the few Celtic words which had made their way into the English tongue were exactly such as women, especially slave women, would bring with them. But as there was in this way a certain Celtic element in the English people, there was also a certain Teutonic element in the Welsh people. No nation was or could be of absolutely pure blood; the real question was, whether the Celtic element in the English people was strong enough to be looked on as the dominant element, or even as an element coordinate with the Teutonic. What were the facts? The question could never be really grappled with, as long as it was argued solely with reference to the phenomena to be seen within our own island. It was only by contrasting the English Conquest of Britain with the conquests made by the other Teutonic nations within the limits of the Roman Empire, that the special and distinct character of the English settlement could be rightly understood. The conquests of Goths, Franks, and Burgundians, were little more than political conquests. They were not accompanied by any general slaughter or expulsion of the inhabitants of Gaul, Spain, or Italy; they did not involve any complete sweeping away of the political and religious institutions of the conquered people. The Roman provincial under a Teutonic king retained his laws, his language, and his religion; nay, the Teutonic conquerors presently

adopted the language, the religion, and in some measure the laws, of the conquered. In Britain everything vanished: the English Conquerors retained their own laws, their own language, their own religion. While the speech of Gaul, Spain, and Italy was Roman to this day, the English language remained still essentially Teutonic; and though its vocabulary had received a very large Romance infusion, that was owing, not to the events of the English Conquest, but to events which happened ages later. Elsewhere the Teutonic conquerors, if still heathen, gradually embraced Christianity; if already Arians, they gradually embraced the Catholic dogmas. But the English retained their old Teutonic heathenism till they were converted by a special mission from the common centre of Christendom. Elsewhere the conquerors were converted by the provincials whom they overcame; in Britain it does not appear that the conversion of any part of the English nation was the work of Welsh instructors, though undoubtedly, after the conversion had been begun from Rome, it was, to a considerable extent, followed up by Scottish or Irish missionaries. These two great facts of language and religion seemed of themselves enough to shew that the English Conquest must have been of an utterly different kind from any of the Teutonic conquests elsewhere, and must have carried with it a displacement of the earlier inhabitants to which there was no parallel anywhere on the continent. And the same view was borne out by all the phenomena of the case when looked at in detail. The local nomenclature of Gaul, Spain, and Italy was everywhere either Latin, or something earlier than Latin. The only considerable exceptions to this rule would be found in districts like Normandy, where known exceptional circumstances accounted for the presence of a greater or less Teutonic element. In England, on the other hand, the local nomenclature was almost wholly English or Danish. The only exceptions were when a large town or a prominent natural object, a river or a mountain, still kept its Roman or Celtic name. In Gaul nearly every name mentioned by Cæsar could be traced on the modern map. The names of the ancient tribes survived in the names of their chief towns. In that part of Britain which was subdued while the English were still heathens, nearly every tribe-name has vanished; Kent is almost the only case of a prominent British name being still in use. The same thing was shewn by comparing the history of the chief English and French towns, and especially of the English and French bishopricks. A French city had usually been a Gaulish stronghold, which had grown into a Roman city, and which had remained a seat of habitation and dominion ever since. In some cases Roman municipal institutions seemed never to have wholly died out. The bishoprick and its cathedral church could be traced up to the earliest possible stage in the history of Christianity; and the extent of the diocese, before modern changes, commonly answered to a Roman civil division. There was no English city, not London itself, whose history was a parallel to this. There were very few English towns, not above one or two in the districts which were conquered during the heathen period, which could lay any claim to trace a continuous habitation up to Roman times. Many important

Roman sites remained forsaken to this day, and in many of the cases where an English town occupied a Roman site, the occupation had clearly not been continuous. The notion of Roman municipal institutions lingering on in England was the merest dream of ingenious men. Everything shewed that the freedom of English towns was of purely English origin. No English bishoprick again could trace up its continuous being to the early days of Christianity: few could trace it up even to the days of the first conversion of the English. It was by no means universal for English bishopricks to be placed in what had been Roman towns; and in several of the cases where they were so placed, it was owing, as at Lincoln and Exeter, to much later translations of the episcopal seat. The limits of English dioceses, again, answered not to Roman or Celtic divisions, but to the limits of old English principalities. All these things shewed the special and distinctive character of the English Conquest, and how utterly it swept away those Roman and Celtic elements which lived throughout the Teutonic conquests on the continent. There was one argument, Mr. Freeman added, brought forward on the other side, which amazed him not a little, as the fact on which it was founded was in truth the strongest confirmation of his own view. Certain districts of Wessex were known as the *Wealhcygn*, from which it had, he said, been strangely enough argued that the English people in general were of British descent. But the fact that one part of one English kingdom was known distinctively as the *Wealhcygn* surely told exactly the opposite way. It shewed that that part only was entitled to be called *Wealhcygn*. The West-Saxon laws, those of Ine especially, undoubtedly recognized the fact of a Welsh population living within the boundaries of the West-Saxon kingdom, and under the peace of the West-Saxon king. The fact that such Welsh population formed a considerably pure element in Wessex, while in the east of England little or nothing of the kind was heard of, surely shewed that the *Wealhcygn* of Wessex was something distinctive, and that the English people in general were not of British descent. The existence of this Welsh element in Wessex could easily be accounted for. The *Wealhcygn*, including Cornwall, Devonshire, and the larger part of Somersetshire, formed that part of the kingdom of the West-Saxons which was conquered after the West-Saxons had embraced Christianity. Their warfare, as long as they remained heathens, had been a warfare of extermination. After their conversion they were satisfied with the political subjection of the conquered. The Welsh within the conquered districts now became subjects of the West-Saxon king, and entitled to his protection. They were not indeed at first put on a level with their conquerors. The Welshman's oath had its worth, and his life had its price; but they were valued at a lower rate than the oath and the life of an Englishman, according to the same principle of Teutonic jurisprudence by which the oath and the life of an Englishman of lower rank were valued at a less price than those of one of high rank. Indeed from Somersetshire south of Mendip onwards, it was still easy to trace a Welsh element in nomenclature and other things, getting stronger and stronger towards the west, where in Cornwall an old British tongue was still spoken only yesterday. All

these facts shew, not that the English people in general were Celtic, but the exact opposite; and wherever any important Celtic element did exist, it was still easy to trace it. But this could be done in only a very small part of modern England. That the English people in general were essentially Teutonic he saw not the slightest reason to doubt.

The usual votes of thanks to the Local Committee for their services, and to Earl Dunraven, and the gentlemen who had received the Association during the meeting, for their hospitality, were passed, and the announcement of the next day's excursion terminated the last of the public meetings.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Laleston Village and Church, which were to have terminated the first day's excursion, commenced the last excursion of the week. The church does not present any peculiar features, although some of the details of the west window are unusual. The majority of the houses in the village appeared to be of considerable antiquity, many of the doorways having pointed arches of fifteenth century character; but it is not impossible that the form may have been retained much longer in the locality than elsewhere. Newton Nottage was next visited, but such a complete account of this parish has been given by the late Rev. H. Hey Knight in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1863, that little addition can be made. The property, originally that of Jestyn ap Gwrgant, shared the fate of the other domains of that prince, and was sold in 1715 by the Pembroke family. The church consists of chancel, nave, and tower, of which the chancel is the latest, and appears to have been rebuilt, according to Mr. Knight, about the sixteenth century. In the north wall of the nave is a passage which branches into two—one to the left leading to the pulpit; the other on the right hand, to the rood-loft. A representation is given of the stone pulpit in Mr. Knight's account. On the front of it is rudely carved the scourging of Christ; beneath a moulding on which are represented what may be intended for pomegranates or grapes. Higher still, at the back, are two figures holding an hour-glass between them. They may be intended for angels of some description, but one of them has a long hat of the sugar-loaf form. Professor Westwood has long since pointed out the decidedly Irish character of the whole. A very early tombstone was discovered in 1812; but unfortunately there is much doubt about the surname of the lady. The late Mr. Knight conjectured it to refer to Juliana, one of the Sandford family, for some time owners of the estate. The tower is late Tudor, with a saddle-back roof; and from the back part of it are numerous projecting stones, the object of which is uncertain, as they seem but ill adapted to support a gallery.

From the church an adjournment was made to the mansion house, known as Nottage Court, a picturesque specimen of an Elizabethan house; and a view of which, together with the other plates illustrative of the history of the parish, was generously presented to the Association by the late Mr. Knight. Here the members were received most

hospitably by his brother and successor. In the grounds stands the stone inscribed to Gordianus III on one side, and to Diocletian on the other. There are traces also of two other inscriptions. The letters are rudely cut, and the cross-stroke is omitted from the A. The inscription to Gordian is IMP C M A GORDIANVS AVG. It was rescued by the late Mr. Knight from a ship at Aberavon, to which place it had been brought as ballast from Swansea.

From Newton Nottage the carriages proceeded to Kenfig Church, which contains little of any interest except the font, which is of the same peculiar and early character as those of Llantwit and St. Bride's, with the addition of a cable-moulding. The principal attraction of the place was the collection of ancient charters and records, under the charge of the borough authorities, and carefully secured by three separate locks; the obtaining the keys of which, from the three different holders, occupied much time. They were at last produced, and the documents were examined, as far as time permitted, by Mr. Clark and other gentlemen present. If permission is obtained, it is intended to print them in the Journal. The invasion of the sand has swept away what was once probably an important town, of which are left only scanty remains in the form of a few scattered cottages. A fragment of its ancient castle projects above the sand; but the original church has vanished, and it is not unlikely that the present one may have been built as its successor, in its more elevated position, and have had transferred to it the font of the former church.

The road hence to Margam is supposed to be identical with the Via Julia Maritima; and if the Roman incised stone by the side of it is in its original position, that circumstance gives some additional interest to the monument. According to the writer in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* the inscription is POMPEIVS CARANTORIVS; but this is an error, for the name is PVNPEIVS; and although Bishop Gibson, in *Camden*, considers it a genuine Welsh inscription, it is simply a Roman inscription, though the person whose name is commemorated may have been a Romanised Briton. But the most singular circumstance is, that in addition to the Roman inscription there is one of well defined Ogham characters. It has not, however (as far as ascertained), been translated. If it turn out to be bilingual, like the Sagramnus stone in Pembrokeshire, it would still further increase its interest. The Ogham letters, however, appear to be too numerous; and are, in all probability, of much later date than the Roman ones, and not even connected with it. The fact of Oghams in Glamorganshire, furnishes an additional proof of the intercourse, in very early times, existing between Ireland and this portion of the Welsh coast. Professor Westwood has given an account of this stone, with a representation of it, in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1846, p. 182.

Before reaching this stone a maenhir was noticed in a field on the left hand. It is said to be a modern boundary-stone; but it has all the appearance of a stone of primeval character, whether in its original position or not. It may have formed a part of the wall of a chamber, although there are no traces of such a structure existing.

A short halt was made at Eglwysynydd (or the church of the nuns), to inspect an early cross preserved in private grounds. The form of it is the usual combination of cross and circle, examples of which occur in the grounds at Margam and many other parts of Wales. This one is probably of the ninth or tenth century, and was doubtless in some way connected with the nunnery once existing here.

On arriving at Margam Abbey the visitors found refreshments prepared for them at one end of the Orangery, which occupies the site of the southern cloister of the abbey. Since the visit of the Association in 1861, the chapter house and other portions of the ruins have been well repaired; and the numerous tombstones and crosses have been collected together, and are much more conveniently examined than before. Many of them have been already figured and described in the Journal, but many remain still unnoticed. Mr. Freeman went over the church and ruins in detail, as he did on the former visit of the Association, an account of which will be found in the report of the Swansea Meeting.

Lord Dunraven, as President, having thanked, on behalf of those present, Mr. Freeman for his instructive and interesting explanations, Mr. Freeman, in reply, congratulated the Society on their choice of locality and President; which two selections, together with the weather, had rendered the Bridgend Meeting one of the most pleasant and successful ones within his experience.

In the evening the members only assembled for the transaction of the necessary business of the Association. Professor Babington took the chair, and called on the Secretary to read the Report, which should have been read on the preceding Monday but for the circumstance already mentioned. The following is the

REPORT.

"Your Committee is once more enabled to congratulate the members on the continued success of the Association. It is true, indeed, that within the past year many of its oldest and warmest friends have been removed by death; and although such removals must be expected in a society now completing its twenty-fifth year of existence, yet, since the last meeting, the losses thus arising have been unusually numerous. Among these losses your Committee regret to announce the names of Todd, Petrie, Petit, and others, who have always taken a deep interest in its success.

"Two portions of the Gower surveys having been printed some time since, your Committee would suggest that steps be taken to obtain the necessary permission to print the surveys of the manor of that district that have not yet been published, so as to form a separate volume, as in the former instances.

"Another and still more important question should be brought before the meeting, and that is, whether it is desirable to close the present series at the end of the year, and commence the fourth one of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The present series, exclusive of supplements, numbers fifteen volumes; the two first of which being out of

print, new members have little or no chance of making their series complete. There will be thus three completed series of the *Arch. Camb.*, extending from 1846 to 1869; so that members wishing to retire can do so with the advantage of having their sets of the Journal completed; and new members joining will be saved the expense of procuring back volumes, or the inconvenience of an imperfect set. If it is determined to commence a new series, your Committee think that it would be very desirable to issue a full, accurate, and classified index of all the volumes from 1846 to 1869, to be issued to members at such price as may be thought fit; but to carry out this work within reasonable time and expense, it is indispensable that each member should undertake one volume, and be responsible for the index of it,—all such members, of course, adopting the same system. The transferring these collected indices of the separate volumes into one or more great index might then be committed to the care either of a select committee of members, or, what would be more desirable, paid professional index-makers.

"Invitations have been received from the promoters of a National Celtic Meeting,¹ proposed to be held this year at Brest, requesting the Association to send over a deputation of members. Your Committee think that the selecting such a deputation does not come within the nature and power of the society, and that members who wish to attend can only do so in their separate, individual capacity.

"Your Committee have also the pleasure of announcing the proposed establishment of an international Celtic Review, to be published quarterly at Paris, under the superintendence of M. H. Gaidoz, one of the soundest and most accomplished Celtic scholars of the present time. The names of many of the most distinguished scholars in Europe have been already given to the support of this Review, including several members of this and similar associations in this country. It is understood that all communications in English will appear in that language. As the Review is undertaken on the sole responsibility of M. Gaidoz, it will be necessary that that gentleman be secured against loss by the adhesion of a certain number of subscribers from England, Ireland, and Scotland. Further particulars may be obtained of the General Secretaries of the Association, and names and subscriptions of an annual guinea will be received by Messrs. Trübner & Co. of Paternoster Row.

"Your Committee regret to announce the resignation of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., as General Secretary for South Wales, and would propose that the thanks of the Association be given him for the services which he has rendered since 1865. The selection of his successor will be in the hands of the present meeting.

"Your Committee also recommend that the name of Lord Ormathwaite be added to the list of patrons.

"Your Committee also recommend that the thanks of the Association be tendered to E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Corsygedol, for the kind-

¹ Since the meeting notice has been given that the Brest meeting is adjourned to next year.

ness and hospitality with which he received the Association during the Portmadoc meeting of last year, and for his efficient services as President. They would also recommend that he should be made a vice-president of the Association together with the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P. The following members of the Committee retire according to the rule, namely, Mr. J. H. Parker, the Rev. E. Powell Nicholl, and the Venerable Archdeacon Basil Jones; and it is proposed to re-elect the same.

"The following are the names of new members since the issue of the last report.

NORTH WALES.

Thomas George Norris, Esq., Gorphwysfa, Llanrwst.
 Richard Luck, Esq., Plas Llanfair, Llanfair Fechan.
 W. Maugham, Esq., M.D., Caernarvon.
 Samuel Holland, Esq., Maentwrog.
 R. H. Prichard, Esq., Tan-y-coed, Bangor.
 Thomas E. Evans, Esq., Amlwch.
 Mrs. Lloyd, Tregaian, Llangefni.

SOUTH WALES.

Major Picton Turberville, Ewenny Abbey.
 George H. Phillips, Esq., Abbey Cwm Hir, Radnorshire.
 George Augustus Haig, Esq., Pen Ithon, Radnorshire.

THE MARCHES AND ELSEWHERE.

W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Barlow Hall,
 near Manchester.
 W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq., M.A., Chester.
 Howell Wm. Lloyd, Esq., Chelsea.
 Henry Romilly, Esq., Huntington Park, near Kingston.

"In conclusion your Committee congratulate the members on meeting a third time in the county of Glamorgan, and that too in a district in which are to be found some of the most interesting and valuable remains in the whole of the Principality. But more particularly would your Committee deem it a matter of congratulation that the chair is occupied by the same nobleman who presided over the Cardiff meeting in 1849. The society was then in its earliest infancy, when its continued existence was by some considered doubtful. The successful results of that meeting, however, were such that those doubts were soon dispelled, and the society commenced gradually to increase in extent and importance. It is true that within the space of twenty years most of those who then attended, and took part in the proceedings are no longer remaining among us; and such also must be the same with those who have been permitted to continue so long the work of the Association. They also in their turn must soon retire, and leave their duties to a younger generation, nor can the change take place under more auspicious circumstances than the present, when the same President, who directed the deliberations

of the older generation, has kindly consented to do the same for the younger, and to render that assistance to the matured society which he once did for the infant one."

The report having been approved of, was adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions were then put by the chairman, and unanimously carried.

That immediate steps be taken for the formation of an Index for all the published works of the Association, and that the arrangements necessary for the same be left to Professor Babington and Mr. Barnwell.

That the fourth series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be commenced January, 1870, and that notice of the same be given in the October number of the Journal.

That the Rev. Walter Evans be elected general secretary for South Wales, *vice* Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., resigned.

That Abergavenny be the place of Meeting for 1870.

That the thanks of the Association be given to E. F. Coulson, Esq., for his services as president for the year 1868-9, and to Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., for his services as general secretary since 1865.

The meeting then terminated.

Saturday, August 14.—The President and some other members left for Gower to superintend the opening of a tumulus on the property of H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. An account of the results, which were of much interest, will be given in an early number. Other members visited the church, the tower of which is old. The new work has been done well, and with good taste. The only remarkable monument is a very early tombstone, which was discovered during the recent restoration. It is not later than the twelfth century, and may be of the preceding one. In the wall of the castle, behind the church, is a very singular archway of Norman character, but evidently brought from somewhere else, and placed in its present position. This and the tombstone will be engraved for the Journal. There are several old houses still remaining, the most important of which is on the right hand side as one ascends the hill leading to the church. In a field near the town is a menhir of moderate size.

Thus terminated the meeting at Bridgend, as pleasant and as satisfactory a meeting as any of its predecessors.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.
BRIDGEND, 1869.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent of Town Hall, gas, etc. - - -	1	8	0	Donations - - -	86	13	0
Printing - - -	4	7	3	Tickets - - -	11	11	6
Advertisements - -	17	14	0		£98	4	6
Postage and stationery -	2	17	7				
Mr. Blight's expenses -	10	0	0				
Attendants, turnpikes, honoraria, and petty expenses - - -	5	15	6	H. L. Blosse, <i>Chairman of</i> <i>Local Committee.</i>			
Loss on carriage hire -	5	19	0	T. G. SMITH, <i>Treasurer.</i>			
Balance - - -	50	3	2	C. C. BABINGTON, <i>Chairman of</i> <i>Committee.</i>			
	£98	4	6	Oct. 13, 1869.			

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOCAL FUND,
BRIDGEND MEETING, 1869.

	£	s.	d.
The Most Honourable the Marquis of Bute	-	20	0 0
The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Dunraven	-	5	0 0
The Lord Bishop of Llandaff	-	1	1 0
The Rev. E. E. Allen, Porthkerry, Cowbridge	-	1	0 0
W. Austin, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Alexander Bassett, Esq., Baynton House, Llandaff	-	1	1 0
Miss Bassett, Boverton, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
E. Bates, Esq., Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
G. R. Bonville, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. W. Bruce, St. Nicholas, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House, Merthyr Tydfil	-	5	0 0
Stephen Collier, Esq., Werndew, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
E. W. David, Esq., Radyr Court, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
Rev. D. T. Davis, Whitechurch, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
W. Davies, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. F. W. Edmondes, St. Bride's-super-Ely, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
Rev. Thos. Edmondes, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
Thomas Edwards, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
R. Franken, Esq., Clemenstone, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Howel Gwyn, Esq., Dyffryn, Neath	-	1	1 0
J. Herdman, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
J. Homfray, Esq., Penline Castle, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
Mrs. Blandy Jenkins, Llanharraan House, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
R. O. Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
Rev. C. R. Knight, Tythegston Court, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. E. D. Knight, Nottage Court, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
The Archdeacon of Llandaff, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
E. Lewis, Esq., Brocastle, Bridgend	-	1	1 0

	£	s.	d.
J. Lewis, Esq., M.D., Maesteg, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
W. Lewis, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. C. Ll. Lewellin, Coychurch, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
W. Llewelyn, Esq., Court Colman, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
C. Luard, Esq., Llandaff	-	1	1 0
T. A. Middleton, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. Lewis Morgan, Dimlands Castle, Cowbridge	-	1	0 0
Col. Morse, Glanogwr, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
G. W. Nicholl, Esq., The Ham, Cowbridge	-	2	2 0
J. C. Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr-mawr, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
P. Price, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
R. P. Price, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn House, St. Nicholas, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
G. E. Robinson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
E. Romilly, Esq., Porthkerry	-	2	2 0
T. G. Smith, Esq., Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. Cyril Stacey, Whitechurch, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
F. E. Stacey, Esq., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
Rev. Thos. Stacey, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Rev. Francis Taynton, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
H. Thompson, Esq. Tregroes, Bridgend	-	1	1 0
Major Turberville, Ewenny, Bridgend	-	2	2 0
Jonas Watson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff	-	1	1 0
Rev. Thomas Williams, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Penmark, Cowbridge	-	1	1 0
D. Yellowlees, Esq., M.D., Angeltown House, Bridgend	1	1	0
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	£86	13	0

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CONTENTS.

VOL. XV. THIRD SERIES.

- Abergelau, early remains found near, 94
 Abernant, near Carmarthen, 296
 Anglesey, Ancient copper smelting, 94
 Archæologist's, English, Handbook, Review of, 416
 Archæology, Sacred. Walcot's, Review of, 300
 Bangor Iscoed, Roman road at, 414
 Barclodiad y Gawres, Anglesey, 403
 Barrows in Cornwall, 38
 Beaumaris Castle, 413
 Beaumaris, Henblas, destruction of, 203
 Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire, 413
 Begelly, Pembrokeshire, 413
 Bodowyr, Anglesey, Cromlech at, 263
 Bridgend Meeting, probable results of, 199
 Button, Admiral Sir Thomas, Memoir of, 246
 Cambrian Archæological Association, Statement of Accounts, 194; Notice of Time and Place of Meeting, 1869, 87, 195; Report of Meeting at Bridgend, 419
 Cardiff and Brecon, Battle, A.D. 1094, 298
 Cefn, St. Asaph, Early interments at, 197
 Celtic Review, International, 202
 Ciliau Uchav, Cardiganshire, 414
 Conway Castle, neglect of, 295
 Cornish Literature, *ordinale de vita Sancti Mereadoci*, MS. at Peniarth, 408
 Cornwall, Barrows in, 38
 Cors-y-gedol, Incised Stone near, 90
 Cromlech, Bodwyr, Anglesey, 263
 Cromlech near Pwllheli, 90
 Cromlechs, Construction of, 198
 Cromlechs, N. Wales, 118
 Curraghely, co. Cork, Souterrain at, 93
 Davies, Rev. Walter, Works of, 299
 Denbighshire, Sheriffs of, 97, 202
 Dinas Powis Castle, Glamorganshire, 411
 Din Sylwy, Anglesey, 56
 Drumloghan, Ogham Chamber at, 92
 Dunoyer, G. V., Obituary, 410
 East Orchard Manor House, 63

- Glamorgan Antiquities, 78, 187
 Gwerziou Breiz-Izel, Review of, 203
- Hardy, T. Duffus, Knighthood conferred on, 414
 Hay, The Gaer, Roman Camp near, 410
 Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth, Catalogue of, 209, 352
 Hengwrt and Peniarth MSS., 295
 Henllan Amgoed, Carmarthen-shire, 297
 Huntington Manor, Early History of, 226
- Illustrations of the Journal, Size of, 412
 Ireland, Historical and Archæological Association, Journal of, 299
- Kent, Spanish Armada, Preparations against, 93
 Kilkenny, Archæological Society, 92
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, Addresses to, by Mayer, 93
 Ley, Weobley, 407
 Liherien ag Avielen, Review of, 207
 Llanbadarn fawr Church, Cardiganshire, 196
 Llandaff Cathedral, 298.
 Llanfihangel ar Arth, Cardiganshire, Ulcagnus Stone at, 414
 Llanfihangel Ysceiviog Berw, Chapel at, Anglesey, 413
 Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire, Sculptured Stone at, 413
 Llangurig, History, Notes on, 202
 Llanmaes, Glamorgan, Longevity at, 298.
 Loughwr, Roman Altar at, 258
- Madoc, Prince; and America, 297
 Menvendanus Stone, Henllan Amgoed, 297, 414
 Merionethshire, Early Remains in, 89
 Montgomeryshire, Historical and Archæological Collections, 303
- Nicholas, Pedigree of the English People, Review of, 96
 Northern Antiquaries, Royal Society of, Copenhagen, 297
- Obituary, Rev. J. Henthorn Todd, D.D.; Mr. G. V. Dunoyer, 410
 Ogham Inscribed Stones of Wales, 148
 Ogham Stone supposed to be near Harlech, 90
- Pedigree of the English People, by Nicholas; Review of, 96
 Penmynydd and the Tudors, 278, 379
 Petrie, G., LL.D., Life and Labours of, by Stokes. Review, 204
 Prendergast Church, Haverfordwest, 202
 Powysland Club, 92
- Radnorshire State Papers, 30
 Revue Celtique Internationale, 415
- St. Asaph Cathedral, Stone Slabs in, 61
 St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, 276
 St. Seiriol's Church, Anglesey, 168
 Severinus Stone, Abernant, 296
 Stradelei, Valley of, Herefordshire, 412

Tenby, Vandalism at, 93	Weobley, Notes on, 39, 170, 265
Todd, Rev. J. Henthorn, D.D. obituary, 410	— The Ley, 407
Ulm and Upper Swabia Archæo- logical Society, Transactions of, 299	Warwick, Sir Philip, 91
Uncertain Stone Implement ex- plained, 87	Wales, Four Ancient Books of, by Skene. Review of, 95
Vindogladia Celtica, 294	Welsh Surnames, Spelling of, 413
	Welsh Antiquities, Study of, Gla- morgan, 78, 187, 344
	Williams, Archbishop, Letters, 94, 305

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Fragment of Urn from Morvah Hill Barrow . . .	32
Plan of Barrow at Morvah Hill . . .	33
Ditto at Tredinney . . .	37
Ground-plan of Entrance, Din Sylwy . . .	57
Plan of Din Sylwy, Anglesey . . .	57
Wall of the Camp, Din Sylwy . . .	57
Plans of Chambers at ditto . . .	58-9
Din Sylwy, or Bwrdd Arthur . . .	60
Oblong Chamber at ditto . . .	60
Slabs from St. Asaph Cathedral . . .	61
Box-Cover, or Lid, in ditto . . .	62
Plan of East Orchard in Glamorgan . . .	65
Seals to Charters . . .	70-1
A Stone Deity, from Borlase . . .	119
Upper and Lower Cromlechs, Cors-y-Gedol . . .	132
Upper Cromlech, ditto . . .	132
Lower Cromlech, ditto . . .	132
Werneinion . . .	134
Coetan Arthur, near Criccieth . . .	135
Cader Arthur, Cors-y-Gedol . . .	136
Ditto, as about 1810 . . .	136
Cromlech, Plas Isa . . .	137
Cromlech on Cromlech Farm, near Pwllheli . . .	138
Plan of ditto . . .	139
Yr Ogof . . .	140
Plan of same . . .	140
Ditto . . .	140
Various Ogham Inscriptions . . .	149-164
St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire . . .	155
Fardell Stone . . .	164

	PAGE
St. Seiriol's Church, Anglesey	168
Floriated Cross, Weobley	170
Huntington Castle from the south-east	226
Plan of Huntington Castle	241
Cromlechs, Bodowyr, and Perthu Duon	263
Plan of Bodowyr Cromlech	263
Plan of Weobley Castle	265
Street in Weobley	274
St. Donat's Castle	276
Plan of ditto	276
Roman Altar at Loughor	344
Ground-Plan of Barclodiad y Gawres, Llanfaelog, Anglesey	403
Ground-Plan of Castellor on the Cregyll, as surveyed in 1867	403
View of Barclodiad y Gawres	407
The Ley House, Weobley	407

